

The NEW TRAIL



Winter Shadows

Photo by Moshansky

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, WINTER, 1950

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The New Trail

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Volume VIII

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CONTENTS

Editor's Page		p. 197
Our Heritage	Robert Newton	p. 201
Concerto	J. McL. Nicoll	p. 209
Getting Acquainted	Neil E. A. Ronaghan	p. 211
Convocation Section:		
Inaugural Address	Andrew Stewart	p. 214
Presentation of Monsignor Nicholson	A. A. O'Brien	p. 219
Presentation of Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie	Andrew Stewart	p. 221
Report of President		p. 222
Convocation Address	Andrew Cairns	p. 225
Presentation of Andrew Cairns	Roy Marler	p. 232
Presentation of Olive Fisher	James Fowler	p. 233
In Memoriam:		
Robert David Sinclair		p. 235
John Macgregor Smith		p. 237
William Sutherland McDonald		p. 239
Rutherford Memorial Scholarships	J. J. O'Neill	p. 244
Whiskeyjack		p. 246
Chipmunk		p. 247
Alumni Notes		p. 249
News from the Branches		p. 253

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The Editor's Page

As this is the last issue of *The New Trail*, Volume VIII, we, as is fitting for a grateful and, we hope, discreet editor, must take this opportunity to make a round of social calls and to speak a warm word to all who have assisted us during the past year.

On behalf of our sponsors, assistant editors, readers and for our own sake we say to all the following our heartiest thanks for co-operation and unstinted support:

Contributors of articles large and small:

The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, The Honourable E. C. Manning, Honourable Mr. Justice Frank Ford, Governor Ernest Gruening of Alaska;

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Mr. W. S. McDonald (now deceased);

The Editor of *Changing Times*.

All of these friends have given generously of their time and talent. Many of the articles have drawn enthusiastic comment: all have been received with marked appreciation.

We personally should like, in the language of one of our local columnists, to hand "an orchid" to our assistant editors, Professor F. M. Salter for "Whiskey-jack" and Mrs. Edith Park for "Chipmunk" and "Trail Blazers". All we can say about Professor Salter is that he has been truly a tower of strength, and as for Mrs. Park we simply do not know how a busy housewife with a home, husband, and two small children can find time to devote to the interests of *The New Trail*.

We should especially like to express our appreciation to our advertising patrons. Our policy of keeping to a rather restricted and exclusive type of advertising makes us all the more cognizant of the value of such friends as these:

The Hudson's Bay Company; The T. Eaton Company, Limited (Western); Woodward's; The Edmonton Journal; McDermid Studios, Limited; Northwestern Utilities, Limited; Housez Studios; The J. E. Nix Company; Commercial Printers, Limited; The Corner Drug, Garneau; The Corona Hotel; Burlington Art Shop; The University Book Store; University of Alberta Printing Department.

We sincerely hope that readers of *The New Trail*, when making purchases will not forget to patronize the above-mentioned business services.

To our art editor, Professor H. G. Glyde, and to Mr. J. B. Taylor and to Miss Janet Middleton, our contributing artists, we wish to underline our feeling of

gratitude—Mr. Glyde for his invaluable advice and Mr. Taylor and Miss Middleton for exceptional and attractive cover designs.

We must not forget to say warm thanks to the University of Alberta Printing Department: Mrs. Donnan and her staff, even in the midst of a heavy load of work, have always been most patient and helpful.

One more word of thanks to Mrs. Wylie on the advertising end, and we shall wind up this round of visits.

Thanks again, everybody. We hope to see you in 1951 in Volume IX.

* * * * *

Whether we like it or not a new word seems to be creeping into our language. It may be a long time before it takes its place in dictionaries beside other words, once inelegant and now respectable, but no one can be around where graduates of universities or colleges or nursing schools or other such institutions are the centre of interest without realizing that the word "álum" is here to stay.

We noted its constant recurrence during the last homecoming festivities. It was everywhere—with the stress on the second syllable and quite distinct from the other word "álum", the term used to designate aluminum sulphates. We had resolved not to use the word ourself, but what can one do when so many others seem determined to be rid of their troubles with a bothersome word? In this year of grace 1951, in the hurly-burly of the modern world, it is rather much to ask the average citizen to bother with what the educational psychology of his time has taught him to regard as mere clumsy endings, useful only for complicating his language. A shortcut is inevitable.

We are forced to admit that there is justification for this. "Alumnus" with all its perplexing inflections is awkward and confusing. To so many graduates who have not even a smattering of that once revered and ubiquitous language of the past the proper Latin term is meaningless—a sort of cabalistic symbol used to embarrass the uninitiated.

In an editorial some time ago we discussed the advisability of dropping the word "alumnus" for general use and substituting the nearest English equivalent, "graduate". We thought we were sufficiently non-committal as to our own feelings in the matter until we received a sound thumping from a correspondent in Illinois. If we have advocated the overthrow of the American Constitution by all manner of nefarious subterfuges our professor of something or other could not have been more angry.

We think he will not like the word "álum", either. We fear, however, that it is going to persist. If the public once really adopts it there isn't much that one can do about the matter. The same process is going on all around us. Our neighbours no longer cultivate gladioli, or gladióluses or gladiolas or gladiólas: they just grow "glads".

But we don't like "álum". If we cannot have the Latin term properly used, we should prefer "graduates" or even "grads".

WANTED

The following is a list of alumni whom we have not been able to contact because of incorrect addresses. The corresponding addresses are those we have on file, and we would appreciate it if anyone could give us correct addresses. Please phone 369224 or write Alumni Secretary, U of A.

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 Baycroft, Alva E. '28
 MacMillan, William A. '24
 Macdonald, Mrs. Vincent G. '37
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 Mitchell, Jack P. '42

Graham, Dorothy Harriet '35
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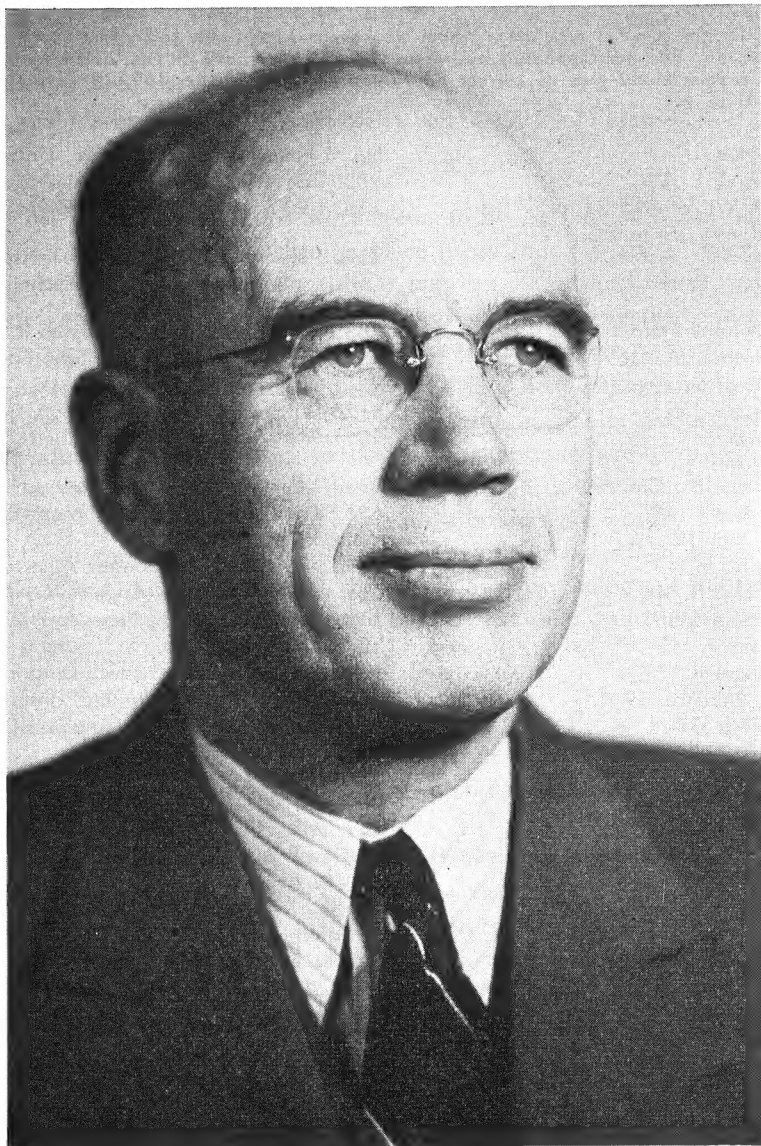
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Phone 369224

or write Alumni Secretary, U of A.



Dr. A. C. McGugan
President of the General Alumni Association for 1951 and 1952

*Our Heritage*¹

By Robert Newton

It is a rather common failing among us mortals to act as though history began with us, to ignore the fact that we are what we are largely because of our background. There may have been some excuse for this attitude in the days before printing was invented. There is none now.

It is part of the job of a university student to absorb what is best in his cultural background, to accept this as a trust from the past, to be used for the common good in the present, and to be handed on enriched to the future.

A post-war report on education, published in England, listed as one of the three chief objects of a university, "the development of the social consciousness of students". And it went on to say that this aspect has been "the most neglected in all our university education". It continued: "Only if a man consciously relates himself and his activities to the society in which he moves, does his individuality fully develop. To do this he must have some idea of the basic principles on which society is built, should understand what is meant by liberty and social responsibility, should know something of the material conditions of the society of which he is a part, and of how this society came to take the shape that it has."²

Let this, then, be our viewpoint in this lecture: how to understand and appreciate the society into which we were fortunate enough to be born, and how to take our place in it as fully qualified, active members.

We are all proud to be citizens of a democracy. But that word democracy has been so bandied about in recent years, few people are sure any longer what it means, and many simply use it to define their own preferred system of government. At one extreme I found a student who defined democracy as a system under which every individual is free to do as he pleases. That of course is anarchy, *no* government. At the other extreme we have the Soviet Republics, which call their system a "people's democracy" because they claim to rule in the interests of the proletariat, the people without property. (They liquidate the property-owners, or capitalists, as they call them.) Actually their system is an oligarchy, government by a few. These few, as we know, are ruthless dictators, and keep themselves in power by police force.

The literal meaning of democracy is power in the hands of the people. The laws and regulations are made by the people or their duly and freely elected representatives. Since the final authority is vested in the people, no one can call himself truly democratic who does not support the laws of his own organization or state (or support action to change these by legal means). Further, in our con-

¹Fourth lecture to Freshmen, 1949-50 Wednesday, February 8 1950 9 00 a.m.

²Quoted by Professor Bonamy Dobrée, *Universities Quarterly*, Vol 2, No 3, May 1948

ception of democracy, all people are equal before the law, and enjoy equal protection, whether they are proletarian labourers or bourgeois property-owners.

Lately a policeman in Liverpool arrested a ragman suspected of receiving stolen property, but without telling him the reason for arrest. In court, Lord Simonds, the presiding judge, freed the man, because it is the ancient right of every person in England, if arrested, to know at once why he is deprived of his freedom, "if only that he may, without a moment's delay, take such steps as will enable him to regain it". In any English court, when a judge has taken his seat, a counsel has only to rise and say, "M'Lord, I have an application which concerns the liberty of the subject," and forthwith the judge will put all other matters aside, no matter how important, and hear the application.³

That illustrates the difference between western democracy as we know it, for example, in Canada, and the totalitarian brand found in Russia. Here, in Canada, we place the emphasis on the freedom and dignity of the individual. There, in Russia, as in pre-war Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy, the state (as represented by the governing clique) is exalted above all else, and if the rights of individuals get in the way of that ideal, so much the worse for the individuals.

Our Canadian law is based upon English common law, which in turn is the natural growth of centuries of experience. We do well to emphasize this heritage of English law as our most important heritage, since law is the balance wheel regulating our relationships and guaranteeing our freedom. Without law, the other amenities of our society would be impossible.

The basic principles of our Canadian constitution are also an English inheritance. They are the principles of true democracy: "Government of the *people*, by the *people*, for the *people*." (Lincoln placed the emphasis on *people* when he coined this historic phrase at Gettysburg.) We inherited a constitutional monarchy, which proved unexpectedly important and effective in holding the British Commonwealth together after every other tangible link had disappeared. We inherited the system of an appointed judiciary, above suspicion of bribery, and our best guarantee that all men shall be equal before the law.

Further, among our political institutions we have inherited federal government. This is a sort of diarchy, in which responsibility for various items of government is divided between national and provincial authorities according as these items concern the whole country more or less equally or are of peculiar interest to the different provinces. It is a system especially suited to large countries with important regional differences. Provincial governments are nearer to the people they represent, and have a greater understanding of local problems. They can act more promptly at close range, and because they are smaller. The bigger the machine, generally speaking, the more slowly it operates.

³Sir Alfred Denning, *Freedom and the Law*. Stevens, London, 1949.

On the other hand, federal government brings its own problems, especially problems of finance and of divided loyalties. The duplication of legislatures and governments is expensive, both of money and men; it requires a large supply of men with capacity to govern. But a large country such as ours cannot be effectively administered from one centre.

The problem of divided loyalties as between country and province does not look as large now as it did once. Now we must view it against a background of loyalties due to world institutions such as the United Nations. There is nothing impossible or incongruous about being loyal to several institutions or governments, so long as these have common ideals.

Loyalty begins in the home. Experience of the kindly attitude of parents and relatives begets in the child first confidence, then affection, and finally, as a sense of mutual responsibility develops, loyalty. This gradually extends to a wider circle of acquaintance till it comprehends the state and its institutions. There is no reason why it should not take in all the parts of the world that are ready to reciprocate. But look at the significant words I have used in describing its basis of development: confidence, mutual responsibility.

The only time I feel alarmed about the future of our country is when I see signs of irresponsibility in our youth. Irresponsibility goes with lack of respect for law and constituted authority, lack of reverence for what is holy. If we would be worthy of our heritage we must respect it, and not cast any part of it away lightly.

There have always been radical elements in every people, and within limits they are a good thing. They keep us from getting into ruts: they goad us into progress.

On the other hand it is easily possible to go too far in discarding what is good in our past while we pursue some fancied good in the future. By the good old British method of trial and error we have developed over several centuries a system of government that works pretty well and suits our national temperament.

We need not feel or act unfriendly towards a country which prefers another form of government, however alien it may be to our way of thinking. But we cannot look benignly on the efforts of such a country to propagate its form of government beyond its own borders and within ours. When that happens, it becomes our duty as well as our right to take all steps necessary to protect our way of life, and to cultivate loyalty to our own institutions.

We have suffered greatly for our unbelief. Too much propaganda has dulled our perception. We take nothing seriously. Hitler told us all about his ideals and plans as plainly as possible in his book, *Mein Kampf*, but we just didn't believe that he could or would carry them out. We paid for our disbelief by the second Great War.

Karl Marx, in his Communist Manifesto, published in 1848, frankly advocated rule by the working class for the working class, which class was to seize power

by force and work for worldwide revolution along the same lines. Contrast that with Lincoln's wonderful "government by the people, for the people"—all the people, not just one class. Marx was disregarded as an impractical doctrinaire, and even today, with the lesson of Russia before us, many otherwise sane people profess to see nothing dangerous in his doctrine. We are not yet sure that we may not have to pay for this blindness with a third world war.

No final solution of the problems of local, national, or worldwide government can be based on dissension. There is thus an obvious weakness in Marx's theory of government by and for one class of people, since that inevitably breeds strife—unless peace is maintained by police suppression of all opposition, as in Russia. Further, Marx disdains the gradualness that has marked the evolution of our own government, and wants to gain power by suddenly and forcibly overthrowing existing governments. His system has now had a 30-year trial in Russia, and the New Jerusalem is not yet in sight in that country.

We should not, of course, fail to correct the genuine weaknesses in our system disclosed by Marx's manifesto. Our best protection against communism is to ensure that every member of our community enjoys a reasonable share of the good things of life.

Since I have pointed out the failure of doctrinaire communism to cure social ills, it is fair to add that no other radically new social system based purely on theory has done much better when put to the test. Our own system, as I said earlier, is a product of long, slow growth, building up from precedent to precedent, as practical experience pointed the way. The basis of personal liberty was laid when King John signed the Magna Carta at Runnymede seven centuries ago. This became a model for all peoples, and led eventually to the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

The Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in an address at Queen's University on October 29, 1949, listed three other special contributions Britain and her dominions had made to the progress of mankind:

(1) They evolved the technique of government by the people through representative parliamentary institutions.

(2) They showed that Empire can become Commonwealth by lawful constitutional process, by the voluntary agreement of all concerned.

(3) They showed that the winning of sovereign independence by new nations need not lead to bitterness, to misunderstanding, to separation, or to conflict.

Again, contrast that history with the sorry tale of Russia's relations to her neighbours, the Baltic states in particular, where the freedom and hope of the period between the two wars has been replaced by dejection and the bitterness of death.

An Italian scholar, Benedetto Croce, said that all history is the story of man's struggle to be free. The British peoples have won freedom, but must be eternally vigilant to preserve it. In my last lecture I quoted from John Stuart Mill's essay "On Liberty" his basic principle that "the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually and collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number, is self-protection". I warned you that to maintain individual liberty in the face of multiplying controls is our most pressing problem.

With the enormous growth in the volume of government business which has accompanied growth in population and in government enterprises of all sorts, especially the enlargement and multiplication of social services, more and more responsibility has passed from parliament and legislatures into the hands of cabinet councils and other executive bodies. Great powers have been delegated to boards and commissions, and to the staffs of government departments, to control and regulate our everyday life, even what we can buy and eat and wear, and how much we shall pay for it, sometimes with no provision for effective redress by appeal to the courts.

As Sir Alfred Denning said in the Hamlyn Trust lectures last year⁴, "Properly exercised, the new powers of the executive lead to the welfare state; but abused they lead to the totalitarian state". Only the people as a whole, through the force of public opinion and the periodic exercise of the ballot, can protect themselves from infringement of their proper rights and liberties. The people must have some guiding principle by which to decide if such and such a control is necessary. That is why I have repeated John Stuart Mill's principle today, to fix it in your minds.

I shall give you two simple illustrations of the application of this principle:

(1) At busy street intersections our city government places traffic control lights. These interfere with our individual liberty to proceed as we please, but they are obviously necessary for the protection of the whole group of people using those streets, and so conform with Mill's principle.

(2) Lately the management of Grand Central Station, New York, rented the use of their train announcing system of loud speakers to an advertising firm, to carry radio programmes interspersed with the usual advertising. A number of patrons protested, led by "The New Yorker," which commented, "The individual is becoming the captive of the sound-makers, and is losing the right to choose whether he listens, or doesn't listen".

Now, the management was in economic difficulty, and badly needed the \$1,800 a week rent they were drawing for the concession. But they realized they were infringing personal rights without the justification of giving protection to their patrons as a whole, so they cancelled the contract with the advertisers and restored peace to the station. Expressed in terms of Mill's principle, interference with the liberty of the management to make money through radio advertising was

⁴Op. cit.

justified by the need to protect the right of all the patrons of Grand Central Station to their own individual and undisturbed thoughts.

It is worth noting that only a small minority of the patrons actually protested. The majority probably didn't care one way or the other. But it is one of the glories of true democracy that the rights of minorities are respected.

Obviously the happy outcome I have described could not have been expected in Russia or any other totalitarian country, where the rights of individuals have been obliterated. Let us never cease to be thankful that in western countries we can still assert our individual rights. And let us never cease to be vigilant against unnecessary encroachment upon these rights.

Our cultural heritage

I have devoted most of this lecture to our heritage of law and political institutions and personal freedom, because without these we should get little enjoyment of anything else. In the larger sense, these are all part of our cultural heritage, if we define culture as a synthesis of our traditions and ideas, in fact everything that we are and do by virtue of our background and outlook on life. But there are other important parts of our cultural heritage at which we must now look briefly.

When the word culture is mentioned, we think instinctively of art, music, and literature. Obviously these are not the whole of culture as we have defined it, but they are its flowering, and give a fair indication of the nature and quality of the whole plant. It must be our care so to nourish the people of this land that they may bring forth fruit worthy of our inheritance and expressing our own environment.

The main stream of our cultural heritage, considered either in the broad or the restricted sense, comes to us from England, though enriched by tributaries flowing from many lands.

In music we think of Tallis, Byrd, Gibbons, Purcell, Handel (whose adopted country was England), Morley, Dowland, Field, and the Elizabethan writers of madrigals and motets. England has never been excelled in choral composition and performance. In Canada we have Healy Willan, whose name can be mentioned in any list of great composers, and we have Sir Ernest MacMillan, and other younger people demonstrating that music can flourish in our Canadian environment as well as in Europe, and can develop here a character peculiarly Canadian.

In art we think of names like Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Blake, Constable, and Turner, in our background. We are proud to have in our foreground a group of painters portraying with fidelity and originality the authentic spirit of Canada, men like Tom Thomson and his Group of Seven, among them A. Y. Jackson (whose second home is Alberta), and other Canadian painters, among whom our own H. G. Glyde stands high. These are opening our eyes to the beauty and significance of the scenes all around us.

In literature we have only to mention such names as Shakespeare, Milton, and the King James Bible to indicate the wealth of our heritage. And already we have Canadian contributions of substantial importance. We have our Archibald Lampman and Bliss Carman, we have Mazo de la Roche and Gabrielle Roy. These are merely examples.

Our physical heritage

Now think for a moment of the physical environment in which we have been placed to work out our destiny. We have a great country, rich and varied in its resources. The very evident joy of new arrivals from Europe in being here justify the words of our national song:

"The land of hope for all who toil,
The land of liberty."

We have enjoyed immunity from war devastation of our own country—so far! We have enjoyed immunity from the equally devastating effects of a too easy environment.

History has many examples of peoples going soft, and perishing. Professor Arnold Toynbee collects some of these in his great book, "A Study of History". Rome developed amid hard surroundings, and went forth to conquer. Capua, by contrast, had things easy, and was an easy prey to invaders. One winter spent in Capua destroyed the fighting quality of Hannibal's army. Cyrus of Persia wisely resisted the advice of well-meaning friends to migrate to the easier environment of a country he had conquered. Soft countries, he informed them, invariably breed soft men.

Our Canadian environment is neither so hard as to be frustrating or destructive, or so soft as to lack challenge and stimulus. Canada may justly be described in the words of Moses about the Promised Land:

"A land that floweth with milk and honey . . . The land . . . is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven: a land which the Lord thy God careth for: the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year."

The Challenge

All this is ours by inheritance, much of it, especially the political part, won for us over the centuries by "blood, toil, tears, and sweat". What are we going to do with it?

It is a trust from the past, as I said at the outset—a trust too great for mere mortals to carry unaided. If we hope to be equal to this trust, we must absorb along with the other good things in our past the best in our spiritual heritage.

Elie Halévy, the eminent French historian, says, "England is a country of voluntary obedience, of an organization freely initiated and freely accepted." This voluntary spirit, he says, by which freedom was achieved without revolution, was

directly due to the zeal of the Free Churches. They offered an outlook which satisfied the need of the labouring class. They "created an atmosphere in which the two mighty watchwords, revolution and reaction, were emptied of their significance . . ."⁵

A New Testament writer says, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty" (II Cor. 3:17). We have the life of Jesus of Nazareth always before us. If we take that as our ideal, we shall of our own free will share our abundant heritage of freedom and law, art, music, and literature, the opportunity to make a good living and enjoy a good life—all these we shall share freely with our fellowmen, and we shall join with them in passing this heritage on enriched to the future.

— ● —

GREEK ROOTS

anarchy	=	no government
(an=not) +		(arkho=rule)
monarchy	=	government by one
(monos	=	alone, single)
diarchy	=	government by two independent authorities
(di-	=	two, twice, double)
oligarchy	=	government by a few
(oligoi	=	few)
democracy	=	government by the people
(demos=the people) +		(kratos=power)



⁵A History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century. II. The Liberal Awakening 1815-1830. Peter Smith, New York. 1949.

CONCERTO

By J. McL. Nicoll

Awash the kitchenware, all rimed with grease
 of smoldering meat. The granite bowl is chipped
 and deep-stained with imagined glyphs. The swirl
 of soapy rag removes the viscid film
 and copper mesh erodes the scabrous rim.
 With fingers reddened by the bath of pots,
 and petulant with drifting wisps of hair,
 She dials her air penates and receives
 a climbing urge, a Gothic arch of tone.
 All in a crystal sphere, the peristyle
 of sound supports her burnishing.

Content,

the black cat nibbles at the greening bulbs
 sprung from the soggy earth within a bowl
 of simulated T'ang splash, amber-warm.
 (Her mind, gold-lustered in life's muffled kiln,
 a bowl itself; and from its compassed wealth
 aspire the nutrient thoughts, for feline hours
 to nibble and destroy).

With plangent tone,

along the kilocycle's ordered length
 and through the glowing web of bronzed cloth,
 the sumptuous glaze of sound runs down the bowl
 of spiralled form, a molten tumbled flood
 bewailed in sound, of potters' souls
 in Baghdad's Caliphate.

The roasting pans

are stacked. She pours a flood of Vandyke Brown
 that nears the slop pail's rim. Stale lard congeals
 in curdled ring. Through window glass that's cracked
 and mended with adhesive tape, She sees
 the black birch whip the violet arch
 above the western sky of palest green.

J. McL. Nicoll, 241 Bow Crescent, Bowness, Alberta, sums up his career thus: "For a quarter of a century I have been exercising, to recall Dr Broadus' words that once rocked the laboratories, 'the low cunning of the engineer' Borrowing from an earlier wit, Max Beerbohm, my chief diversion in recent years has been 'staining the hair of a camel in gaudy chemicals and wiping them off on bits of coarse canvas' "

"Jim" Nicoll is a graduate in arts, 1922, and civil engineering, 1924.

Red dogwood crowds the outhouse, with its fringe
of chives and spiny weeds. On barrel hoops
corrosion lays its orange scale on scale.

A clear tocatta weaves its phantasy
of airy mirth, and breathes its urgent laugh
into the horns, whose suave and burnished
brazen shells suspire in ambient solace.

The waste and litter of consuming day
affront her outer eye.

An oboe climbs
the solemn steps of sound. Deep horns athwart
the cymbals, now ablaze with fear, conduct
the young god-king, the doomed Neolith,
against the time of sowing . . .

for Her,

a new device, from Iowa, to plant
potatoes, without undue strain of back.

Piano notes now sing in flowing line,
as sinuous as Sandro's, once of Florence;
cursive as the writhing crests of snow
across the yard.

So form and melt
within Her mind the mood-drifts; and a wind
of numbing certitude brings plans to naught:
designs for brief content, brief barriers
against the storm, like fluent banks of snow,
are torn and spun in antic winds and lost.
She plugs the vacuum cleaner to a power
sustained beyond her meagre power. The rug
gives up its dog hair and the ash of pipe.
The canvas belly swells and argues with
the sucking air. . . .

"His Opus Twenty-three,
in minor D. And now a brief report:
Moves down a body of cold air. Tonight
will overcast. . . . If you'd be regular,
try Bitz; for Bitz, B-I-T-Z, will make
you regular . . . A bull sale at the yards
of Gopher Creek"

Above the motor's roar
Her ear retains, in ghostly counterpoint
a soaring theme.

Getting Acquainted

By Neil E. A. Ronaghan

Once upon a time, runs the story, a boat containing two Frenchman, two Americans and two Englishmen was wrecked upon a South Sea Island. When they were rescued six months later the Frenchmen were arguing excitedly about politics, the Americans had set up a hot dog stand, and the Englishmen were not yet acquainted with each other.

Had this boat contained two Canadians it is hard to say what they would have been found doing, unless it were getting ready for winter! In any event, it is likely that they too would not be acquainted, especially if one happened to be English- and the other French-speaking. Eighty-three years after Confederation it is safe to say that Canadians of the two language groups know less about each other than they do about foreign countries. This is not so in the superficial things and in the news of the day. After all, it is very easy to get information about any part of Canada especially where its physical aspects are concerned. The newspapers in both languages give fair coverage of the news although nearly all are possessed with an exaggerated regional complex.

It is in the important things, in the realms of ideas, that Canadians are strangers to each other. Ideas are being expressed in French Canada today which most English-speaking Canadians will never hear unless it is to the advantage of some orator to translate them and then the account is likely to be twisted or prejudiced. Ideas are being expressed in English Canada today that French-speaking Canadians won't hear for several years. In the case of some of these ideas it is of paramount importance that as many people as possible should hear about them as soon as possible.

I would like to mention one topic which has been raised before in Canadian history and will likely be raised again. I mention it only to illustrate a point. Conscription of men for armed services has been a contentious issue in two wars. The majority of the people in English Canada never knew and don't know today what the objections were that French Canada had to make to conscription. When the discussion of conscription finally became nation-wide emotions had been aroused to a point where reasoned discussion was impossible. There never was any real meeting of minds on the subject. In 1945 discussion on a national scale came to an end and English Canada still does not know the attitude of French Canada. The extremists of both sides had a field-day. A true meeting of minds never occurred. Opinion concerning conscription has changed much on both sides, but for the most part both groups are uneasily unaware of what these changes may be.

We are pleased to hear again from Neil Ronaghan. He is still located at Dewberry, Alberta. We learn on good authority that quite recently he was taking post-graduate work in French at Laval University, Quebec City.

Now the danger of war is present again. What is French Canada thinking? Will war show Canada that we haven't made any use of the five past years in getting acquainted? A news item a couple of months ago mentioned a French-speaking member of the House of Commons who "rattled the bones of Canada's draft skeleton" and "set the Commons back on its haunches thinking hard" (Edmonton Journal, September 13, 1950). That would seem to indicate that the time has again been wasted and that there has not been any healthy discussion of that particular subject. It is still a "skeleton in the closet"! I have watched the press closely and there has been exceptionally little exchange of ideas, and one can easily imagine conscription cropping up again as something to set one section of the country against the other.

This need not be so.

This is not the middle ages, when technical difficulties and poverty made exchange of ideas difficult. This is the year 1950 of the century which Laurier said belonged to Canada. This is a country well advanced industrially which is enjoying prosperity. This is a country which can afford to spend some money assisting the exchange of ideas between the two language groups.

I believe that a department of the federal government ought to be set up to encourage the translation and exchange of ideas as they are expressed. This may be done in several ways. Publishing companies could be subsidized to translate and issue a minimum number of copies of a book or magazine which they now publish in one language only.

Today the proceedings of Parliament may be obtained in both languages from the King's Printer. The system followed there, of *impartially* translating all speeches into the second language, could be followed to include publications specializing in informative material. I would suggest, for example, that all universities in Canada should be given the opportunity to have their publications translated into the second language. The same opportunity should be given to such publications as the *Canadian Geographical Journal*, *Canadian Art*, *Le digeste francais*, *Le Samedi*, *Maclean's*, to mention only a few. All of these magazines carry articles of national interest which would be well worth translating.

Professional journals, too, should be translated so that teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, farmers and others all across the nation could share each other's discoveries, opinions, experiments, experiences.

Such a policy would free the nation from the fetters that bilingualism has imposed upon our thinkers and let the true value of bilingualism become clear. To us in English Canada, an appreciation of French Canada, and, through it, the French-speaking world, will become readily available. To our friends in French Canada will come the opportunity of knowing the whole range of thought in English Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Technical skill will have triumphed over geography and language so that neither is a barrier.

No imagination is necessary to foresee the encouragement that such a policy could give to writers. Valuable work has already been done in this direction.

Bonheur d'Occasion by Gabrielle Roy has been translated into English under the title *The Tin Flute*, and I am sure that thousands of English-speaking people have followed with sympathy and enjoyment the fortunes of the Lacasse family. Montreal is already a more familiar place to us all, and all Canada is happy to claim a rising writer in Gabrielle Roy.

Roger Lemelin's *Au Pied de la Pente Douce* has now been translated and distributed by a book club as *The Town Below*, and Quebec City, which many of us know only from *The Golden Dog* or *Seats of the Mighty*, is interpreted to us through 20th century eyes.

Maclean's magazine is to be congratulated for its publication of both a translation and the original of Gabrielle Roy's short story *Feuilles Mortes* or *Dead Leaves* in the June 1, 1947, issue. All this is to the good and Canada is a better country for it. However, in the cases cited, either a book-club or a great publishing company could undertake the work because of the certainty of a good market for the fiction. Writers of other types of literature have not been so fortunate.

I just wish I knew that Mr. Lower's *Colony to Nation* would soon be available in French to history lovers of that language, or that Jean Bruchesi's *Canada-Realités d'Hier et d'Aujourd'hui* would soon be available in English. These two writers of history have done Canada great service in the frankness of their approach to Canadian history. While these two books have not the popular appeal of fiction, their influence on the country will be great, if belated. Lacking a book-club to translate and distribute them, neither will have its rightful chance of being widely read, discussed and evaluated by historians and students of the other language. This translation should be done by the bilingual government of a bilingual nation, or by an agency receiving its support.

Until it is done, how can all Canadians know what Abbé Groulx and Abbé Maheux have said and are saying about confederation? There are other questions. Who is Gratien Gélinas? How great is the appeal of "Laurentie"? What new discoveries are being made about co-operative forestry in Quebec? How successful are Alberta's new courses in petroleum engineering? What is Newfoundland's reaction toward citizenship in a bilingual nation? What is Bruce Hutchison's new book about the Fraser River like?

The answers to those and other questions of interest to thinking people will be found in many small publications from coast to coast which are at present available only to one language group or the other.

The future of the nation may easily hang on the answers to some of these questions.

Understanding between the two language groups will do away with the "skeletons in the closet" because it will reveal the community of purposes and interests that actually does exist. Canada's childish fears will have given way to the mature light of reason.

Let's get acquainted!



CONVOCATION

October 27, 1950

Inaugural Address

By President Andrew Stewart

I am pleased that my first act as the officially installed President of the University of Alberta can be to thank you all for your presence here this afternoon. We are happy to welcome the representatives of other Universities who have come long distances to pay their respects to the University of Alberta. I am grateful to those, from closer to home, who are here for less obvious reasons.

There are many and diverse views on University Presidents. As a result of my connections with Universities over the years, I suspect I know them all. I have confirmation of my worst fears, some challenge, and a measure of comfort from a slightly irreverent article entitled 'Prowling from Campus Presidents' appearing in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors. I offer you the following quotations:

"We are told that the average term of office these days—what with trustee disagreements, irate alumni, local politics, restiveness, stomach ulcers, and hypertension—is less than five years. A hearty extrovert, with steady nerves, speechmaking stamina, and an infinite tolerance of dining out seems well-nigh indispensable; otherwise the pace proves almost as killing as the White House, although most casualties choose resignation to death in harness. . . .

"With bigger if not better Universities the ripe scholar has lost ground to the crack administrator and the executive type—sometimes an academic hybrid, like a commerce-school dean—surrounding himself with an atmosphere frankly imitative of Big Business. . . .

"The centrifugal pull away from education is so strong—into finance, public relations, endowment drives, civic works, innumerable speeches on subjects like "Forestry Faces the Future" or "The Challenge of Nursing in the Atomic Age"—that unless his roots go deep into the educational subsoil he will find himself becoming everything but an educator. . . .

"He is a defender of the faith among free and thinking men. If a University President accepts this prime obligation, cultivates broad understanding if not scholarship, and keeps within himself a climate of serenity and justice, it matters not too gravely whether he knows all about cost accounting, has a

winsome microphone manner, or started his professional career as instructor, bank manager or shavetail."

It is my duty today to say a few words to you. I have chosen to say something about what appears to me to be the fundamental function of a University, and the qualities which, in degree, might be expected to distinguish those who have been exposed to a University education. There is nothing original or novel in the thoughts I would present to you. My choice of topic is based on a conviction that, unless the University itself keeps clearly before it its essential purposes, it is in danger of being diverted to lesser, and less noble, ends.

Education is, or should be, a continuing process. The first object of formal education, at any stage, must therefore be to create the capacity to take advantage of succeeding stages.

It is sometimes said that the primary purpose of school education is to adjust the child to his environment. The proper product of the school, it is said, is the well-adjusted person. Now, the environment which is important in the life of the person is not the one in which the child is; it is the environment in which the child will be, when he has left childish things behind him. But, he has no experience of life as he will find it; he cannot be adjusted to circumstances of which he knows, and can know, little or nothing. In so far as the end of education is adjustment, the best the school can do is to stimulate and develop the capacity for adaptation—the resilience and ability to meet successfully life's complex and changing situations.

President Andrew Stewart delivering the inaugural address



—Photo by Moshansky

It is sometimes said that the primary object of the University is to provide the student with a stock of knowledge adequate to enable him to function effectively in society. The proper product of the University, it is said, is a well-informed person. Some corpus of knowledge the student should take with him from the University; but that he can, or will, acquire all the knowledge necessary to meet the varied situations in which he will find himself—this is impossible. The best the University can do is to stimulate the desire and develop the capacity to grow in knowledge and understanding.

Would we understand the function of the real University, or discover the qualities which ought to characterize the University graduate? Then we must think in terms of processes rather than conditions of achievement, of becoming rather than of being.

"Felicity consisteth of prospering, not in having prospered." (Hobbes.)

It is a function of the University—a valuable function—to serve as a repository of our heritage of accumulated knowledge. The existence of the University, however, depends, not upon its qualities as a museum, but upon a living, restless and inquiring spirit. The student must acquire knowledge, but his mind is not an inert receptacle. It is an organ to be stimulated, and put to the pursuit of Truth.

"Did the Almighty," said Lessing, "hold in his right hand Truth, and in his left hand search for Truth, deign to offer me the one I would prefer—in all humility and without hesitation, I would request—Search for Truth."

The Search for Truth implies a recognition of the fragmentary and incomplete nature of human knowledge and understanding. Rather than delay to defend this view, I prefer to point to certain qualities of those who accept it.

The first quality of those genuinely in search of Truth is intellectual humility.

The more informed the mind, the more willingly it recognizes its obligations to others. 'We live by the light of a thousand years, and the lives of millions of men.' Those who reflect it must feel a deep sense of dependence on the vast army of others who in their time loved the light, and increased it, and bequeathed it.

The more perceptive the mind, the more it is aware of its own limitations, and conscious of the unexplored regions beyond.

Let us therefore beware of such terms as "intellectual elite". That there are differences in native intellectual capacity and in the extent to which the innate mental powers of individuals are developed cannot be disputed. That the person with highly developed intellectual capacities may be of immense value to society, no one can doubt. But the idea of an aristocracy implicit in the term "elite" must be abhorrent to all true intellectuals.

The second characteristic of those in search of Truth is tolerance of the ideas of others.

This tolerance is not merely an indulgent forbearance in judging the opinions of others. Rather it springs from a positive recognition that diversity of opinion is an indispensable condition of progress toward Truth. As in the physical realm

uniform temperatures would result in a static world, so in the realm of thought nothing can happen unless differences prevail.

This tolerance is not unwillingness to dispute ideas which we believe to be in error. Rather it rests on the firm, democratic faith in the triumph of truth over error, of reason over prejudice. It defends the right of men to honest error, and the right to combat error vigorously. It recognizes the necessity of an element of turbulence if we are to escape stagnation.

Timorous men would invoke the power of the majority, or of the organized minority, to direct the minds of others. Tolerance opposes them.

Its full implications are nowhere better expressed than in the words of Thomas Jefferson in his First Inaugural. "If there be any among us who wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

The third quality of those who seek Truth is avoidance of inflexible conclusions.

There are three types of illusion which the scholar and student will avoid.

The illusion that certain events are impossible. "In the investigation of nature," said William James, "there is no source of deception which can compare with the fixed belief that certain kinds of phenomena are impossible."

The illusion of the present way of looking at things. The tapestry of thought which appeared adequate five thousand years ago is now as strange as the forms and institutions of that day. The ways of our minds will be as unfamiliar to those who follow us a few hundred years hence.

Finally there is the illusion of our way of looking at things. "Society", it has been said (Dixon), "is so sure of itself that it is deeply engaged in the effort to instruct the rising generation in the only true and proper way of seeing things—its own." The inquiring mind will refuse to be impounded within these narrow limits; and, in the life and literature of other cultures, it will seek and find avenues to Truth.

The fourth quality of our seekers after Truth is alertness to the dangers of power and authority, and resistance to organized delusions.

Said Mills, 100 years ago—"When power extends in advance of education, the act of organizing delusion threatens to keep pace with the agencies which aim at diffusing enlightenment." The principle that the bigger lie is more readily believed is applicable only in societies in which educational institutions have lost sight of their primary function. But the inquiring mind is equally unimpressed by the dictum "Truth is the majority vote of the nation that can lick all the others."

Let us beware the authority of the pedagogue. The last and greatest insult the class-room instructor can offer his students is to regard them as a herd of cattle to be driven to his own particular pasture. "Authority in education is to some extent unavoidable," says Lord Russell, "and those who educate have to find a way of exercising authority in the spirit of liberty. When authority is unavoidable

what is needed is reverence. (The man who has reverence) feels in all that lives, and particularly in children, something sacred, indefinable, unlimited, something individual and strangely precious, the growing principle of life, the embodied fragment of the dumb striving of the world."

To accept what is offered as Truth—this is easy; and some of us have experienced the tendency on the part of students to ask for "the answer." The pursuit of Truth is hard. It demands an *unnatural* measure of mental discipline; and some of us are familiar with the preference of students for "doing what comes naturally."

If the University is to perform its function of putting students in the way of the quest for Truth, habits of disciplined mental effort are necessary. Even its severest critics admit the chief merit of traditional higher education was the degree of success is achieved in inculcating mental work habits, in producing the disciplined mind—a mind intrigued by intellectual difficulty, capable of concentration regardless of preoccupations, and skilled in the orderly analysis of a problem.

Students now entering into institutions of higher education appear, in general, unaccustomed to the traditional methods of disciplining the mind, and reluctant to submit themselves to rigorous intellectual effort.

It has been said (Dixon), "Let the mind once awake and nothing, whatever vexation and labour is entailed, can extinguish its curiosity or stay its tormenting propensity for enquiry." How then is the dormant mind aroused? The intellect does nothing without interest; effort is the response to an incentive. What is the prime mover? In the terminology of the day, what is motivation?

"The ruling passion, be it what it will,
The ruling passion conquers reason still."

There is no simple answer, and those who would limit the range of motivation do violence to the complexity of human nature.

"Here then the Truth: 'Tis Heaven each passion sends
And different men directs to different ends.
Extremes in nature equal good produce
Extremes in man concur to general use."

Some will be stimulated by the expectation that increased knowledge will enable them "the better to provide for themselves here and now." The "economic man" is an abstraction; but the desire for material gain is in some a powerful urge. Its effectiveness in generating the necessary effort often depends, however, on the conviction that material awards are directly related to effort expended. That this conviction is frequently lacking is evident from the number of students, apparently seeking a degree as a means of entry to more remunerative employment, who, in pursuit of their parchments, are prepared to substitute intellectual short-cuts for mental exertion. Others, no less observant of the manner in which material awards are distributed, will say:

"'Tis not in mortals to command success
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

There have always been a few in whom sheer intellectual curiosity provides the principal drive; and in others those instincts which lead some men to welcome war find in the adventures of creative thought a sufficient outlet. The University should cherish these as peculiarly its own.

What shall we say of self-respect—that proper part of pride—that makes achievement, work well done, an object satisfying in itself? Has excellence been wholly lost?

Is youth to prove too wise to make the great essay of faith, and drawn by Good pursue the road to Truth? I do not think so.

Let us take issue with Pope. To attach to Heaven responsibility for the passion that leads to learning, or for its absence, may be convenient and comforting; it is no more sensible than to suppose that uninhibited youth will somehow discover within itself the necessary motivation for intellectual effort. Chromosomes and hormones do not function in a vacuum. There is nothing natural in a culture that sets a high value on the Search for Truth. Such values must be imposed. Youth finds, or does not find, an educational motivation out of the experiences society provides. The experiences out of which this motivation is most likely to arise are human experiences—the touch of the hand, the gleam in the eye, the spoken and written word, the play of mind on mind. Within the educational system the asset most greatly to be sought after is therefore the devoted, enthusiastic, and reverent teacher. But the best teachers may be helpless if the influences outside the educational system are too powerfully alien and conflicting. As we survey the contemporary scene there is reason to be both surprised and gratified at the measure of success achieved by our schools and universities.

Mr. Chancellor, it is a rare privilege to serve an institution with the high traditions and lofty purposes of the University—of this University. We shall endeavour—preferably without stomach ulcers—to keep our roots deep in the educational subsoil, and to defend the faith among free and thinking men.



Presentation of Monsignor Nicholson

By A. A. O'Brien

Eminent Chancellor:

It is a genuine pleasure for me to present to you Rt. Rev. Patrick Joseph Nicholson, President of St. Francis Xavier University; and to report to you that the members of the Senate of the University of Alberta unanimously recommend that there be conferred upon him, at this Convocation, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

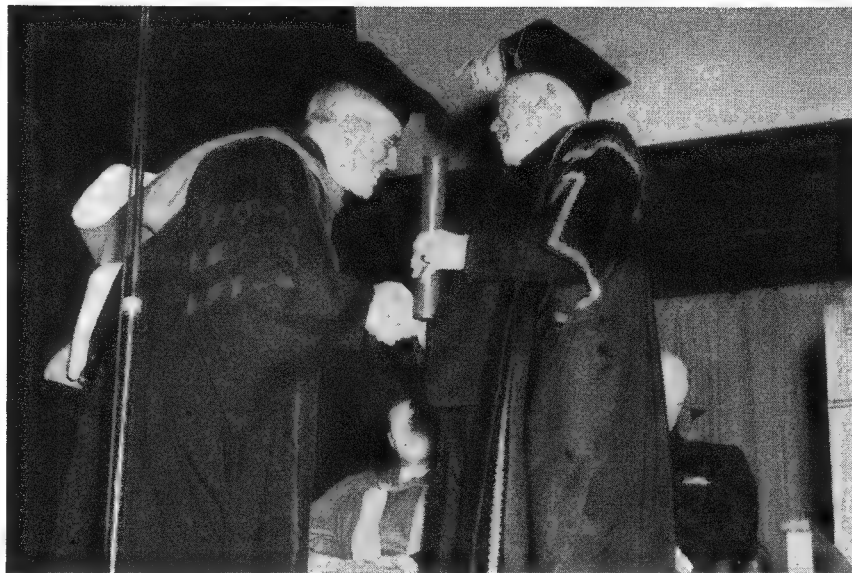
This recommendation is made in recognition of the long and distinguished service which Monsignor Nicholson has rendered in the field of Canadian education; and in view of the fact that he now holds—among others—two prominent

positions in University circles—(1) the Presidency of a great Eastern Canadian University and (2) the Chairmanship of the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

Born in Nova Scotia, Dr. Nicholson received his early education in his native province—was awarded degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from St. Francis Xavier's in 1909 and 1911—and a few years later, after majoring in Physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, won his Ph.D. at that University. His theological studies were successfully completed at Grand Seminary, Montreal, and St. Augustine's, Toronto. Later returning to his Alma Mater at Antigonish, N.S., he filled for several years, with distinction, a position on the teaching staff as head of the Department of Physics. Those best acquainted with his teaching career are unanimous in paying tribute not only to his worth as a classroom teacher, but especially to the successful manner in which he provided, in an informal yet effective way, vocational guidance to the many young people who came within his influence. His former students and associates remember him not only as a capable teacher of subject matter but also as a sympathetic counsellor and teacher of students.

In 1944 he was appointed President of the University with which he had been so long connected. His administration, in that capacity, has been a successful one. High standards have been maintained—and, as a promoter of adult education, as well as in other ways, Msgr. Nicholson has done much to foster the Co-operative Movement in which his University and Eastern Nova Scotia have set a pattern

Monsignor Nicholson receiving congratulations from the Chancellor



—Photo by Moshansky

to the whole world. This year his broader interest in University affairs was recognized when, succeeding Principal Cyril James of McGill, he was elected President of the Canadian Conference of Universities.

I feel confident that the University of Alberta is being honored in including Msgr. Nicholson among its honorary graduates—and I am equally satisfied that he, in turn, will highly prize this opportunity to become more closely associated with this vigorous and progressive western institution of advanced education.

It is my privilege, Eminent Chancellor, to present to you now for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, Monsignor P. J. Nicholson.



Presentation of Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie

By Andrew Stewart

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour to present to you the President of the University of British Columbia, that you may confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

He started life with unparalleled advantages—a son of the manse, born in Nova Scotia, and named Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie.

A group in the President's office. Reading from left to right: Dr. Nicholson, Dr. MacKenzie, The Honourable J. J. Bowlen, President Andrew Stewart, The Chancellor, Mr. C. M. Macleod, K.C. (in the background), and Premier Manning



Drawn to the profession of Law, he studied at Dalhousie, Harvard, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Gray's Inn, London, England.

In the interval of the First World War he served with the Nova Scotia Highlanders and was awarded the Military Medal and Bar.

Although called to the Bar of Nova Scotia, he entered academic life and taught at the University of Toronto from 1926 to 1940.

It was the University of New Brunswick, where he became President in 1940, which brought about his descent into administration. Dr. MacKenzie came West in 1944, and since then the University of British Columbia has been enriched by his presence and strengthened by his wise leadership.

While guiding the destinies of two Universities, Dr. MacKenzie has found time for distinguished public service in Canada. Between 1943 and 1945 he was Chairman of the Wartime Information Board of Canada; and in 1946 was honoured by His Majesty with the rank and Order of Commander of St. Michael and St. George. More recently he has been, and is, a member of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences.

Dr. MacKenzie has displayed a continuous interest in international affairs. As early as 1925 he acted as legal adviser to the International Labour Office in Geneva. At the University of Toronto he was for some years Professor of Public and Private International Law. Subsequently he has held offices in the League of Nations Society and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and has attended international assemblies in Europe, Asia and the Antipodes.

Alberta is not unknown to Dr. MacKenzie. Beginning in 1939 he was for three years the principal lecturer at the Olds, Peace River, and Gooseberry Lake Community Life Conferences organized by the Extension Department of the University of Alberta. His genial personality and wealth of experience won for him a warm place in the hearts of the people of these communities.

Eminent Chancellor, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, I present to you a learned lawyer, scholarly professor, gifted administrator, and practicing internationalist, Dr. Norman Archibald MacRae MacKenzie.



Report of the President

October 28, 1950

The annual report of the President is made to the May Convocation. My report at this time refers to intersession activities.

Since the Convocation in May there have been two changes in the administration of the University. After ten years of generous service to the University of Alberta, Mr. Justice H. H. Parlee retired from the office of Chairman of the Board of Governors on May 18; and was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Macleod, K.C. The University is indebted to Mr. Parlee and we may be assured of his continuing

interest. We welcome Mr. Macleod and hope that he may find in his duties a satisfactory opportunity for service to education in this Province.

Dr. Robert Newton retired from the position of President on August 31, after piloting the University through the rough seas of the war and post-war years. We are happy that Dr. Newton has accepted the position of Director of the Research Council of Alberta, and are confident that the mutually advantageous relations between the University and the Research Council will thereby be strengthened.

The Director of the 1950 Summer Session reported a peak attendance of 1,701 students, including 36 students in courses offered in Calgary. Fifty-three members of the University staff were engaged in instruction at the Summer Session. Of the visiting instructors, four were secured from the United States. Seventy-five courses and fifteen half-courses were offered. Having completed the three-year term, Dr. G. M. Dunlop has retired as Director of the Summer Session and has been succeeded by Dr. J. W. Gilles. I am pleased to pay tribute to Dr. Dunlop's able administration.

The fine chalets provided by the Col. J. H. Woods Memorial gift and the acquisition of Holiday House under lease contributed to another successful year for the Banff School of Fine Arts. During the period June 25 to August 19, 494 students attended classes in Drama, Music, Painting, Applied Art, Creative Writing, and Oral French. I had the opportunity to inspect the School during the concluding week. The enthusiasm of the students, and the high quality of the work displayed, were evidence of skilled instruction and of effective organization by the Director, Mr. Donald Cameron.

In addition to participating in the Summer Session and the Banff School of Fine Arts, members of the staff have engaged in a variety of activities, all of which contribute to the effective functioning of the University.

A substantial number have pursued studies at universities from Columbia, New York, to Stanford, California. The collective contact so obtained is invigorating to the life of the University of Alberta. Other stimulating associations result from attendance at meetings of professional and technical organizations. During the past summer three members of our staff were in Europe to attend international conferences, and many others represented this University at meetings in other parts of Canada and in the United States.

A number of Departments have sponsored Refresher Courses, as in Dentistry and Pharmacy, or in conjunction with the Extension Department have participated in Short Courses, for example, the Frozen Food Locker Plant Short Course of the Department of Dairying, and the several "Schools"—"Mud", "Oil Testing", "Gas Metering", "Management" and "Supervisory Training"—of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

In the literary Departments there has been the opportunity for writing and the preparation of manuscripts for publication.

The Departments of Geology, Soils, Botany, Zoology, and Entomology have taken part in field studies covering Pleistocene geology, barren lands, irrigation lands, strip coal mining areas, aerobiological surveys, ecological investigations in Northern Alberta, tapeworm infestation of whitefish, and biting flies.

Members of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Pharmacy assisted in projects of the National Research Council, in Ottawa; the Radioactivity Laboratory, Department of Lands and Mines, in Ottawa; and the Office of Naval Research, United States Government, in California. Utilizing the facilities here, and directing the work of a large number of research assistants, other scientific departments have been active with research projects too numerous to mention.

The staff of the Faculty of Agriculture have continued to serve the farm people through extension lectures, field days, and technical research. The Faculty of Agriculture, the University and this Province suffered a severe loss in the death of Dean R. D. Sinclair, who was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

The number of full-time students registered in the 1950-51 session is 3,598. This compares with 4,136 in 1949-50. Some decline in registration was expected, as the result of the graduation of large classes, including many veterans, in May, 1950. However, the decrease is larger than anticipated, there being 132 fewer new students in the first year. This points up a condition which has received the attention of our Senate. It is a matter of concern that apparently not enough students are completing high school, and that too few high school students are coming forward to the University to meet the needs for University graduates in this Province.

Part of the academic procession: Dr. MacKenzie is immediately behind the Chancellor



—Photo by Moshansky

Some Aspects of International and Canadian Affairs

By Andrew Cairns

Eminent Chancellor, Your Honor, Mr. Minister, President Stewart, Mr. Macleod and your colleagues on the Board of Governors, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The first thing I wish to say is how happy I am to be back home in Alberta. My happiness at being back on the Campus of the University of Alberta is, however, saddened by missing the faces of dear friends in the Faculty of Agriculture. To come home and not see Professors Wyatt and MacGregor Smith and Dean Sinclair hurts deeply. To their memory I should like to pay the tribute of a grateful student whose life has been greatly influenced by their kindness, understanding, and devotion to the high ideals of a good teacher.

During my travels and residence abroad my accent has become so badly mixed up that frequently I am asked what my nationality is. I usually reply that I am an improved Scot, meaning a Scot who has had the good fortune to be brought up in Canada and educated in Alberta. I recognize, of course, that President Stewart and some others, may think that there is no such thing as an improved Scot. In going so far as to concede that being a Scot is not a bad start, I must add that it is only when I make some such remark as "she iss a verry pretty girrl" that I reveal my origin.

On an occasion such as this I feel it is the duty of the speaker to speak his mind without reservation on the subject of his choice. The subject I have chosen is Some Aspects of International and Canadian Affairs.

As a convinced internationalist, accustomed for many years to argue for what I conceived to be the general international welfare even when it meant arguing against the spokesmen of my own country, I cannot over-emphasize how glad I am to be speaking to you about international affairs in October instead of May of this year. Had I spoken to you last spring, candor would have compelled me to admit that the United Nations and the specialized agencies were in the doldrums; that a large proportion of their staffs lacked an *esprit de corps* and suffered from extremely low morale; that many of their employees regretted having given up the security of their national berths; and that (despite the great campaign waged for years by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull against bilateral economic arrangements) the United States appeared to have decided to make the major part of its contributions to economic recovery in Europe, South America, and Asia in its own way and through its own agencies and not through the United Nations. It would be misleading to say that all that has now changed, but I think it is fair to say that enough has changed to put new hope in the supporters of the United Nations and to give new inspiration to its staff.

What has brought about this sudden transformation? The answer is the invoking of the sanctions articles of the United Nations Charter to oppose aggression in Korea. To my mind this action, and its resounding success to date, is by far the most promising thing that has happened to the world since the people of the United States failed in 1920 to support the glorious contributions of Woodrow Wilson to the attempted establishment, through the League of Nations, of international peace machinery with teeth in it. In recalling the debates we used to have in these halls on the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in admitting that it has taken three decades to see our faith rewarded, we can take great comfort in the fullness of that reward.

To illustrate how great has been the improvement in recent months in the outlook for international as opposed to national approaches to world problems, I should like to cite two examples, one in the economic and one in the political field. Having already spent three strenuous years as the Director of Food for UNRRA (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) and being well aware from daily experiences that we had not completed the relief, let alone the rehabilitation, part of our job, you can imagine how painful it was for me to hear in the autumn of 1946 the spokesman for the United States, supported by the spokesman for the United Kingdom, arguing publicly in Geneva that there was no evidence to show that the countries UNRRA had been helping needed any further economic assistance. This argument, although demonstrably fallacious, was accepted, and UNRRA was prematurely wound up. The continuing needs of some of the European countries UNRRA had helped were fortunately handsomely met by unparalleled generosity by the United States through its Economic Cooperation Administration. Many of the methods employed by this Administration are similar to those used by UNRRA; its agreements with recipient countries are almost identical to those developed by UNRRA; and the financial arrangements made with the receiving countries differ only in name from those made by UNRRA. I have always had an intense admiration for the accomplishments of Mr. Paul Hoffman and his administration. Nevertheless, I felt up to a few weeks ago that there was a graver danger of that administration, or a similar United States agency, being charged with not only the execution of the major part of the United States contribution to the Technical Assistance Program but with the relief and reconstruction program in Korea as well. A few months ago many people were inclined to write off as a dismal failure the United Nations' attempts to establish peace and security. It was then widely felt that the USSR would continue to abuse her veto power in the Security Council of the United Nations, that that body would continue to be impotent, and that aggressors would continue to do as they pleased. Having spent, as the representative of the organized farmers of the world, the last few weeks at the General Assembly of the United Nations I am convinced that these dangers have passed. The proceedings of the Economic and Social Council have convinced me that internationally contributed relief and rehabilitation supplies will soon be rolled in large volume into Korea by a United Nations administration. And the proceedings of the Political

and Security Committee of the United Nations have convinced me that we will soon have for the first time in history effective machinery to establish (by the prompt use of collective force wherever and whenever necessary) and maintain international law and order and thereby, at long last, create a climate conducive to enduring peace.

In giving you this favourable picture of the present outlook for the United Nations, I would not have you think that I do not recognize the administrative and other weaknesses of that body and also those of the specialized agencies with which I am familiar. I look, however, upon these weaknesses as growing pains which, given the maintenance of the present widespread renewed faith in the United Nations, will gradually be overcome. I have not time to discuss at all adequately these weaknesses as I see them, so I'll have to be content with merely commenting upon some of them. One is that the level of ability and experience of the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is not so high as that of the civil services of the leading member governments. The blame for this must, however, be shared by those governments who are unwilling to release for international service more of their best employees and also by many civil servants who are unwilling to give up the security and influence of their present national positions for service in international work. Another weakness is that the headquarters of the specialized agencies are spread around the globe instead of being part and parcel of the United Nations at one seat—preferably not in New York, but much better there than having the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Washington, the International Labour Office, the World Health Organization, and the International Refugee Organization in Geneva, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in Paris, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, and the International Aviation Organization in Montreal. The decision a year ago to move the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization from Washington to Rome may achieve its objective of saving a few dollars, but it has already cost FAO a sharp reduction in the calibre of its staff and will soon cost it the virtual loss of its contacts with the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the incomparable facilities of the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most serious weaknesses of FAO has been the excessive number of members of the diplomatic corps on its various governmental committees. This weakness will be greatly accentuated by the move to Rome. Whereas a considerable proportion of the diplomatic corps in Washington has had valuable experience in the field of food and agriculture through such international agencies as UNRRA and the International Emergency Food Council, virtually no part of the diplomatic corps in Rome has had any such experience. A third weakness of the United Nations, and also of at least some of the specialized agencies, is their adoption of the cumbersome administrative procedures of United States Government agencies. Of all the things for which the United States is justly famous, tidy and economical administration is certainly not one of them. I have not time to go into any detail, so I'll ask you to note

my opinion that had UNRRA adopted the common sense *ad hoc* British approach to administration instead of the make-work United States red tape method we could have had a better administration at less than half the cost—I refer only to administration not to the procurement of supplies. FAO suffers from the same handicaps, and I am told by friends in the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies that they too spend an incredibly high proportion of their annual budget on quite unnecessary administrative and personal complications.

The combination of the three weaknesses I have mentioned (calibre of the staff, lack of a central headquarters, and the adoption of inefficient administrative procedures) has already cost the governments of the subscribing countries many millions of unnecessary dollars. This is one of the reasons why the UN and the specialized agencies are now being voted quite inadequate budgets to perform the tasks assigned to them. The correction of these weaknesses, coupled with the revival of faith in the United Nations brought about by the successes in Korea, would do much to create a climate favourable to the voting of more adequate appropriations. The pooling of interpreting, translating, information, and many other services would save enormous sums of money if the United Nations and the specialized agencies were all at one site. Some of you may be familiar with the work of the Hoover Commission to simplify the procedures of United States government agencies, to reduce the overlapping and duplication in their work, and to curb the still growing tendency for each agency to become self-sufficient. Through various committees, attempts are now being made to do a similar job in the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Fortunately the representatives of some governments are becoming more outspoken on the waste which results from the competitive bureaucracy of various units of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Thus far I have confined my remarks to international affairs because I wished to give you the present international setting as I see it before saying what I would like to see Canada doing about these affairs.

Four years ago, in taking part in the meetings of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, I stated that Canada had not an agricultural policy worthy of the name. That statement was, I readily confess, a deliberate exaggeration made to provoke discussion. On this occasion, when discussion is not possible, I'll try to give you more considered views. Before doing so, however, I should like briefly to recall the circumstances when I spoke at Macdonald College in 1946. At that time the emphasis of Canadian agricultural policy, particularly in marketing and trade matters, was on the so-called long-term food contracts with the United Kingdom and the proposed Canadian-United Kingdom wheat agreement. I felt then, and I still feel, that Canada was making a serious mistake in placing so many of her agricultural eggs in the United Kingdom basket. Nevertheless, I then supported the proposed United Kingdom-Canadian wheat agreement. In retrospect I think I was wrong in giving that support and that it would have been better for Canada to have awaited the painfully slow evolution of the International Wheat Agree-

ment and, in the meantime, charged the United Kingdom the admittedly excessive going market price for wheat and accompanied it with a continuation of financial aid. In that way the incidence of the cost of further aid to Great Britain, so richly deserved by her incomparable sacrifices in the Second World War, would have fallen on the general revenue of Canada and not on the farmers of the prairie provinces.

I come now to the three suggestions I should like to see debated in Canada with a view to increasing public support in favour of their adoption. The first is that Canada should give even more vigorous support to the United Nations and the specialized agencies than she has given up to date. I stress the deliberate use of the word "even" because I am immensely proud of the contributions my country has already made in this direction. Next to the late President Roosevelt, who inspired and convened the Hot Springs Conference, no man deserves so much credit as Canada's present Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, for the creation and support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As a member of the staff of UNRRA I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement that no country had a better, and few so good, a record as Canada in the humanitarian cause of feeding war-devastated Europe. One cannot associate weekly as I do with the staffs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies without being acutely conscious of the high esteem with which Canada and its representatives on these bodies are universally held. The popular acclaim of the appointment of Dr. Hugh Keenleyside as the Director General of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance to under developed countries and the masterly job he did as the Chief of the United Nations Mission to Bolivia is a recent case in point. Although it was far from easy to persuade Mr. Bennett and his Government to come into the first international wheat agreement, and although the Opposition and Government of Mr. Mackenzie King were for six years far from helpful in the international attempts made to evolve out of that agreement a workable instrument, from 1939 on no country was a stronger supporter than Canada of the efforts which finally led to the agreement of 1949—an agreement which I sincerely believe will bring great benefits to the world. But having cited these examples of Canada's contributions to international affairs I should like to emphasize that very much remains to be done. The FAO badly needs much more vigorous leadership from governments; the International Bank needs enormously increased financial resources; the economic work of the United Nations needs to be greatly strengthened; a crusade should be started at once to expand manifold the pitifully low funds of the UN's Technical Assistance Program; the outlook for private investment in the under developed countries of South America and Asia is so bleak that large governmental credits should be made available for this purpose before the understandable discontent of the peoples of these areas with the miseries of their lot takes on revolutionary and perhaps communistic hues; and leadership is required to induce the world to respond generously (as it did in the case of UNRRA and

as the United States has done through its Marshall Plan) to relieve civilian suffering in Korea and to reconstruct that country's shattered economy.

My second suggestion is that Canada should greatly increase, say at least five-fold, its present intake of immigrants. If Australia can bring in 200,000 new settlers per year, surely Canada could do at least as well. Please do not tell me that that is impossible because there are not the transportation and housing facilities available. Given the will, they could be made available. If Canada has not the ships herself I am sure grossly overcrowded Germany, Italy and the Netherlands would be glad of the orders to build them. Canada is ranked in international discussions as a highly developed country, but the compliment is not fully deserved. Here I should like to digress to tell you a story which has a bearing on this point. When in 1942 a small group of us in Washington were bringing together the material which went into the memorandum which persuaded the late President Roosevelt to call the Hot Springs Conference, to my mind the most inspiring study submitted was one showing the wonders which capital loans of \$300 by the United States Farm Security Administration had done in increasing the productivity, standards of living, and morale of many thousands of tenant farmers and farm owners in selected parts of the Southern States. The study immediately took my mind back to 1905 when my family settled on a farm which cost \$300 in a backward area of an under developed country—King's County, New Brunswick, Canada. The farm was cheap and the cost of living low, but the cost in lack of education was that 15 years later when I entered the University of Alberta at 21 years of age I failed miserably in English and arithmetic. I recently visited the place of my boyhood in New Brunswick and also one of the sections of the Southern States referred to in the aforementioned study of the Farm Security Administration, and I regret to report that much more progress is being made in the latter than in the former. Had the people in the Canadian community in which I was raised been a lot more discontented with their lack of capital goods and agricultural credit—none of them had ever been in a bank—there would have been a lot less under-employment then and since in Canadian agriculture. Fortunately the great asset of discontent has since developed apace at home and abroad and, properly capitalized, it is bound to bring great benefits. The hard working, frugal, good human stock of the overcrowded countries of Europe will not understand why if, some years hence, Canada's population (with her great agricultural, mineral, oil, and timber resources) is only about 15 million. They, and Canadians too, would benefit enormously if Canada's population is then 20 million—the goal which Australia, with nothing like the resources of Canada, hopes to achieve before long.

My third suggestion is that there should be promoted a wider acceptance in Canada of the advantages of a customs union with the United States. The first bet of my life was that Sir Wilfred Laurier would win the 1911 election. Although I lost that bet I have believed ever since that by far the most promising way to make Canada a really highly developed country is to invite, through a customs union, United States capital to pour in. Some friends who for years

have worked hard to increase trade between Canada and the United States tell me it is a mistake to use the term "Customs Union". No one will be more pleased than I if the negotiations now going on in Torquay, England, result in a greatly increased volume of trade between Canada and the United States, but I still do not see why free, in addition to freer, trade between the two countries is not so good an idea in 1950 as it was in 1911. It may be argued that even if widespread support for such a move were achieved in Canada, public opinion (and especially rural opinion) in the United States would oppose it. I seriously doubt the validity of that argument." The popularity of Canada and Canadians in the United States is today manifest on every hand in every area. Many agricultural marketing problems in Canada and the United States, formerly considered competitive, are now complementary. Even the wheat marketing problems could be solved by a contribution of the wise give-and-take Canada and the United States have developed through the long discussions which led to the adoption of the International Wheat Agreement. Should difficulties arise in marketing wheat Canada could set an example in economic statesmanship by offering (what no government has yet had the courage to do in restricting output) to maintain or expand wheat production in the areas best suited to its production and with the fewest alternatives, and cut back wheat production heavily in those areas where conditions are favourable for an expansion of livestock and other agricultural enterprises. The last few years have demonstrated pretty conclusively that neither Canada nor the United States can look with confidence for any considerable expansion, on a commercial basis, of export outlets for their agricultural staples in the densely populated areas of Asia or the under developed areas of South America. The solution of the acute food problems of these areas lies in a great expansion of their own production. Moreover, the trend in the United Kingdom and Western Europe is likely to be a diminution, rather than an expansion, of imports of foods from Canada and the United States. For these and other reasons Canada and the United States must increasingly look to an expansion of their own populations, and to a further improvement in the feeding of their low income groups, for enlarged markets for their agricultural products.

Among the many considerations which could be advanced in support of the contention that the time is ripe for a re-examination of the possibilities of a customs union between Canada and the United States, there are two I should like to emphasize. It seems clear to me that international political trends and humanitarian considerations alike during the next few decades will call for a great exportation of capital and capital goods, from the developed to the under developed democracies of the world. At least so long as investment opportunities at home are attractive it seems unlikely that there will be any great movement of capital on private account to the under developed countries. That being so, and pending decisions to fill the gap with large movements of capital on government account, there seems everything to be said in favour of creating the most favourable climate possible in Canada to attract United States capital by the billions. I believe a customs union between the two countries would accomplish that objective. The

other consideration I should like to emphasize is that (despite the heroic efforts of Mr. Paul Hoffman to create one market in Western Europe and the great resources at his command to back up his eloquent persuasion) the present outlook for breaking down the tariff and other barriers to trade between European countries is unfortunately not bright. Both industrially and agriculturally Western Europe is still strongly protectionist. The Belgian and Luxembourg farmers are still afraid of competition from imports of foods from Holland; the French farmers point to the lack of social security insurance in Italy and the many hundreds of thousands of workers still working on Italian farms for the bare subsistence promised them when they went there during the war and early post-war years to avoid starvation; the United Kingdom is apparently still not prepared to pool any part of her economy with that of Continental Europe; and in private conversation Europeans continue to point to the contrast between the urgings of the United States to liberalize intra-European trade and the insistence of the United States Congress on the retention of such highly protective devices as the subsidizing of her relatively inefficient merchant marine. The brightest economic promise in the European picture today is the rapprochement between France and Germany and the determination of many leaders in both countries to start pooling their industrial and agricultural economies. A bold stroke, such as the enlargement of the United States and Canadian markets into one, would give a great psychological fillip to the promotion of the freeing of intra-European trade and such freeing would bring immeasurable benefits to the people of that area.



Presentation of Andrew Cairns

By Mr. Roy Marler

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour to present to you a distinguished international citizen for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Andrew Cairns was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1899. He came to Canada early in life, with his parents who farmed in New Brunswick and Alberta. Andrew himself farmed the family farm in Alberta before attending university. He obtained his B.S.A. degree from our university in 1923 and his Master of Arts from the University of Minnesota following post-graduate work in which he had a fellowship in agricultural economics in 1926.

He served with the Alberta Wheat Pool as Director of Education from 1926 to 1927, and with the Canadian Wheat Pools as Director of Statistics and Research from 1927 to 1931.

His ability first was recognized internationally from 1931-33 when he served as Director of Grain Department, Empire Marketing Board, London, England. From 1933 to 1942 he held the office of Secretary, International Wheat Advisory Committee. During this period he also served for two years as Secretary, Inter-

national Beef Conference, a two-year term, 1939-41, as Director Statistics and Research for U.K. Ministry of Food, and 1941-42 as Secretary, Washington Wheat Conference. From 1942 to 1949 he served as Secretary, International Wheat Council in Washington; 1943-45 as Associate Secretary, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture; 1944-1947 Director of Food for UNRRA; 1945, Executive Secretary, first session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Since 1947 he has held the position of Secretary General of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, an organization of twenty-five member nations.

In addition to these many responsibilities he refreshes his sincere love and interest in the soil through the ownership and operation of a small farm in Clarksville, Maryland, U.S.A.

As a university we are pleased to honor one of our own graduates for the tremendous contributions made in the provincial, national, and international fields.

Eminent Chancellor, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, I present Andrew Cairns.



Presentation of Miss Olive Fisher

By Dr. James Fowler

Eminent Chancellor:

It is with genuine pleasure and with considerable personal satisfaction that I present to you for the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws, Miss Olive Margaret Fisher, who recently retired from the position of Associate Professor in the Calgary Branch of the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta. I understand that Miss Fisher is the first lady educationist who has been thus honoured by this University.

I believe that she is a worthy representative of her sex and of her profession, both of which are, in a sense, being honoured with her this evening.

Miss Fisher received her early education in the Province of Ontario, and after taking professional training in the Universities of Toronto, Columbia, Vermont, and Chicago, she was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with Distinction by the last named institution. Subsequently she took post-graduate work for which the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon her by Stanford University.

In the year 1912 while teaching in the Practice School of Peterboro Normal School, Miss Fisher was selected by the late Dr. John T. Ross for appointment to the staff of the Calgary Normal School. For the period of thirty-eight years Miss Fisher held the position of special instructor in primary methods in the Calgary Normal School and more recently in the Faculty of Education.

Had she been a teacher of primary pupils during that long period of service she would have exerted an incalculable influence for good on the youth of our province. However, as an instructor of primary teachers the effect of her knowledge, her training, her experience and her skill has been multiplied many times.

It is estimated that during Miss Fisher's professional career in Calgary over 10,000 student teachers passed through the Normal School and came under her influence. With becoming modesty, Miss Fisher attributes much of her success to the direction and the inspiration which she received from Dr. E. W. Coffin, former principal of the Calgary Normal School. Graduates of the school, however, prefer to attribute her success rather to her own high ability, to her sincerity of purpose, to her devotion beyond the call of duty, and perhaps most of all to the sweet winsomeness and the unaffected charm of her personality. I am satisfied that the action of the University of Alberta in thus honouring Miss Fisher will receive the whole-hearted commendation of her thousands of friends and former students in this province, and elsewhere.

In addition to the outstanding service which Miss Fisher has rendered in her professional capacity, she has given noteworthy leadership in the fields of music, drama, and other cultural activities in the city of Calgary. For two terms she has served acceptably as president of the University Women's Club of that city.

Eminent Chancellor: For the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, I present Miss Olive Margaret Fisher.

Dr. Olive Fisher receives a hearty greeting from Dr. James Fowler



—Photo by Moshansky

In Memoriam



Robert David Sinclair

Dean Sinclair had his roots and being in Alberta agriculture. He was a pioneer and the son of pioneers. His parents homesteaded at Innisfail in 1886 and his mother was the first white woman to settle in that area in 1883. The boy who was to become Dean of Agriculture began his scholastic career in a one-room school in the Little Red Deer district west of Innisfail, but, due to lack of teaching facilities, he was unable to proceed beyond the first year of high school. From age fourteen to twenty he helped out on the home farm. When the Olds School of Agriculture opened in 1913 he resumed his formal training as a member of the first class and, on graduation in 1915, was awarded a prize for the highest standing in the work of the final year. His characteristic interest in practical agriculture is illustrated by the fact that he spent the fifty dollar prize, awarded by Pat Burns, on a forge, anvil, and other blacksmith equipment and set up a small shop on the home farm.

The above is part of a memorial resolution presented by Dr. L. W. McElroy in the October, 1950, meeting of the Faculty of Agriculture and passed by a standing vote.

In the fall of 1915, Robert David Sinclair came to the University of Alberta as a member of the first class in Agriculture, and upon graduation in 1918 was awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal for the highest standing in the work of the last two years of the course. After graduation he returned to Innisfail with the intent of making farming and Shorthorn breeding his life work. A year later the Honorable Duncan Marshall persuaded him to serve for one session as Farm Manager and Instructor in Animal Husbandry at the Olds School of Agriculture. He intended to return to the farm in the spring of 1920, but an attractive offer took him to the Farmer's Advocate in Winnipeg as Livestock Editor.

Dean Sinclair's distinguished career in the service of the University of Alberta began in the fall of 1922 when he returned to his Alma Mater as Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. His ability and accomplishments were recognized by regular advancement through the academic ranks: Associate Professor (1929), Professor (1934), Acting Dean of Agriculture (1941), and Dean of Agriculture (1942). After 1947 he carried additional heavy responsibilities as chairman of the Department of Animal Science.

Dean Sinclair won recognition as a scientist through his studies in the field of Animal Nutrition at the University of Alberta, Iowa State College (where he obtained the M.S. degree in 1926), the University of Aberdeen (from which he received the Ph.D. degree in 1932), and Cambridge University. The results of his research are recognized as being of great and enduring value to the livestock producers of Alberta and of Canada.

Throughout his career, Dean Sinclair's services were in constant demand for committee work and other duties of a similar nature. To list but a few of the committees and organizations that he served faithfully and well, he was: a member of the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services; a member of the National Sheep Committee and the National Swine Committee; a member of the scientific panel of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture; and Chairman of the Committee of Deans and Directors of Faculties and Colleges of Agriculture. His many services in the interests of the Agricultural Institute of Canada culminated in his election to the Presidency of the organization in 1948, and to Fellowship in 1949.

On March 15, 1949, the Agriculture Club of the University of Alberta presented Dean Sinclair with an Honorary Lifetime Membership scroll as a symbol of the high esteem in which he was held by generations of students in this Faculty.

Dean Sinclair was more than a good scientist and zealous worker in the interests of better agriculture. He was a teacher and extension lecturer of exceptional ability; a leader and counsellor with enthusiasm tempered by good judgment; and a man imbued with a deep and abiding sense of social and moral responsibility combined with unbounded willingness to serve his fellow man. It was manifestation of these qualities in his daily work that made association with Dean Sinclair—as a student, as a colleague, or as a friend—one of the fine experiences of life.



John Macgregor Smith

Professor Smith came to Canada from Scotland in 1906 after attending the University of Edinburgh. His first work upon arrival was on a farm at Clearwater, Manitoba. Shortly after his arrival he entered the Manitoba Agricultural College and graduated in 1913 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture. Upon graduation he went to the University of Saskatchewan as Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering. On January 1st, 1921, he was appointed Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Alberta.

In addition to his departmental duties, Professor Smith played a very active part on many University and Faculty committees. He played a prominent part in developing an appreciation of this Faculty among the agriculturists of Alberta. He was held in high regard by the students at this University. In 1949 the Agricultural Club presented to him an honorary lifetime membership scroll.

The above is part of a memorial resolution presented by Assistant Professor B. T. Stephanson and passed by a standing vote in the meeting of the Faculty of Agriculture, May 9, 1950.

He was a charter member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, and in 1949 was honoured by being elected a Fellow of that Institute, of which he was a past president of the Edmonton Branch.

Professor Smith was also a Fellow of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

The bulletins which he prepared during his term of office met with such wide demand, both in Alberta and elsewhere, that they have been reprinted repeatedly.

Professor Smith was a member of the Western Section, National Committee on Agricultural Engineering, and he gave a great deal of his time and energy to the furtherance of this committee's work. One of his prime interests was in machines and tillage methods for conserving the soil.

Professor Smith was a man of many parts, with kindness and consideration for others his greatest attribute.

Professor Smith was a keen sportsman and his personality was such that he will always be remembered with affection by his associates.

This Faculty offers its sincere and respectful sympathy to his mother and to his wife.



LIGHT

We are brief orbs of light
Brightening life's leaden clouds,
And giving place at night
To darkening shrouds.

Swift seasons roll
While fitful fevers and awakened sighs
For some remote and undiscovered pole
Prod lightning-swift over skies.

R. B. Forsyth,
Box 1045,
Victoria, B.C.



"W.S." and daughter, Helen, pause beside the Rideau, Ottawa

William Sutherland McDonald

by Horace E. Whiffin, LL.B. '22

The fundamental purpose of this article is to present to the readers of *The New Trail* a concise outline of the life and work of William Sutherland McDonald, a graduate in engineering of the University of Alberta, three and a half decades ago, whose untimely passing to the Great Beyond occurred at Ottawa on October 29th, 1950, whilst in his 61st year. Those of his campus mates of undergraduate

days up to the year 1915, who are still about, will recall William S. McDonald with his bountiful energy and happy, friendly disposition. Countless others of his associates and friends of later days will retain a similar recollection. To one and all the news of his passing will have been received in stunned sorrow and with a feeling of deepest sympathy for Mrs. McDonald, his daughter Helen and son Donald.

We shall not refer to him as Mr. McDonald, as we attempt to trace briefly a few of the more interesting events in his career, but merely as Bill. Any form of stuffy formality could never be properly associated with this quiet, unassuming, white-haired gentleman, who possessed the enviable characteristics of invariable pleasantry and friendliness and who regarded all men as equal. The words snobbery, ostentation, braggartism and egotism had neither meaning nor place in Bill's life. His was one of the happiest of families: it couldn't be otherwise with Bill as its head, and now the chain has been broken, leaving a devoted memory to linger on. It has been truly said that Bill McDonald's friends could be counted as legion. No man could wish for a finer memorial than that, as the greatest pecuniary wealth is but trivial gain when measured against the yardstick of friendship.

In the Book of Proverbs it is written, "A merry heart doeth good like medicine". This could be well applied to Bill, as you had only to meet him and experience the invigorating warmth of his personality, to go on your way cheered and feeling the better for the contact. Here was a man who kept his face to the sunshine and never saw the shadows, who devoted his life to the welfare and advancement of his fellow men and enjoyed every minute of it.

In a summary of this nature, space will not permit us to deal fully with Bill McDonald's life story, although it is hoped that from the most conspicuous events we are about to enumerate the reader may readily perceive what a full, interesting and active life our mutual friend did in fact lead. One of the last poems he wrote, as late as January, 1950*, disclosed he was not afraid to meet death and he would be ready when he called, even though it meant his leaving tasks undone.

William Sutherland McDonald was born at Embro, Ontario, on the 28th of April, 1890, the son of the Mr. and Mrs. Donald McDonald. Educated at the Model School and the Collegiate Institute, Woodstock, Ontario, Bill taught school in Ontario for two years. Heeding the popular call at that time to "Go West, young man", he started for the prairies to select a homestead, but upon reaching Winnipeg, his uncle, Dr. Hugh McKay, anticipating certain undeveloped talent in his nephew's makeup, persuaded him to pursue a University course. Bill thereupon gave up the idea of filing for a homestead, where he would plough the fields and scatter, and entered the University of Alberta, Faculty of Engineering, soon after its doors were first opened. The year 1915 saw Bill McDonald among the graduates in civil engineering, and he walked off with the letters B.Sc tacked to his name and bushels of ambition in his mind. For a short time he taught school in Alberta and later became a dominion land surveyor, surveying many towns and rural areas in the province. This survey work took Bill to the Peace River Country where he wrote

*The poem referred to here may be found at the end of this memorial

one of his early poems, "Sleeping Beauty of the North", which appeared in *The New Trail*, summer edition of 1950.

The First World War was in full swing by this time and Bill, appreciating his duty, answered the call to the colors by enlisting in the 194th Battalion of Edmonton, proceeding Overseas with that unit and later to France. Following the signing of the Armistice which brought to conclusion that War which was intended to end all wars, but did not do just that, our friend, his health impaired from service, returned from Overseas in 1919 and joined the Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, with headquarters in Calgary. While engaged in this work, Bill travelled extensively in Alberta and Saskatchewan as well as along the Montana Border and Frenchman River, where he carried out measurements of the water flow between the two countries each spring.

It was about this time that Bill wisely concluded it would be a good idea to enter into a life partnership with the right girl, and upon looking about he met Gladys Griffith, a scholarly young lady of Edmonton. It was not long before Miss Griffith acquired the same sentiments and the couple were married in Edmonton in 1924. This union was blessed by two children, Helen, now a student at the University of Toronto, and Donald at Technical Collegiate, Ottawa.

In 1930 Bill decided to leave the wild and woolly West and returned East to join the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa. At the time of his death he was performing the duties attached to the responsible appointment of Senior Office Engineer of Canal Services, Department of Transport.

Throughout the years Bill retained an intimate association with Dr. H. M. Tory, former president of the University, and when Dr. Tory took up residence in Ottawa, where he founded Carleton College, this association ripened into a close friendship. His poem to Dr. Tory, written shortly before the latter's death a few years ago, was truly a masterpiece of verse, and appeared in *The New Trail* at the time.

On the basis of Bill's literary accomplishments and interests he became a member of The Canadian Author's Association, and for fourteen years he was treasurer of the Ottawa branch. As a civil engineer in the public service he joined the Professional Institute of Canada, serving terms on the Executive. It seems that Bill found time for everything, as even his noon hour was occupied upon occasions as president of the YMCA Luncheon Discussion Group. His interest in community enterprise was demonstrated by his work in founding the Ottawa South Community Association, the first community league in the city. In addition to that he was executive member of the Brighton Beach Committee. He wrote histories of the Great War and the Mounted Police which were never published.

In spite of his many weekday activities, Bill saw to it that he did not neglect his religious duties, in which he took a sincere interest and active part by serving as an elder of Southminster United Church as well as superintendent of the Senior Sunday School.

With these many and varied enterprises to occupy his time, he might have been excused if he had forgotten his Alma Mater, but not Bill. He is the man who organized the first group of University of Alberta graduates in Ottawa and became the first president of the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta, Ottawa Branch. This branch has become one of the largest and most active alumni locals in the Dominion.

At this stage we should like to refer to a few interesting incidents of Bill McDonald's early career, which were kindly furnished by Leslie S. MacDonald, of Toronto (not related), a close friend and former classmate in civil engineering at the University and colleague on survey work. Mr. McDonald names some of the other engineering students at that time as Hallman, Batson, Robinson, Carswell, Carscaden, McQueen, Buck, Mattern and Bell, while Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Lehmann, Charles Robb and Tollinsbee Morrison are mentioned among the professors of those days. He tells us of the prominent part Bill (or "W.S." as he was then referred to) took in rugby, coached by Muir Edwards, and where he took some beautiful spills on frozen ground. Wrestling was another sport in which W.S. took a keen interest and delight, except when skidding on his elbows and knees, with the gracious assistance of a formidable opponent named John Blackmore. However, W.S. made life difficult for John Glen in this wrestling game. Young and eager to be led, this group of "Civils", which became united almost as a family, were introduced by Dr. Sheldon to J. R. Mott and the Student Christian Movement, while Stan Fife led them smoothly into some appreciation of English literature. On surveys he mentions that Bill was a hard man to outwalk as he maintained an alarming pace. The townsite of McBride in the Yellowstone Pass as well as several building subdivisions around Edmonton were included in Bill's work as a Dominion land surveyor. The First Great War scattered the classes of '15 and '16, with many of their classmates killed or wounded. Leslie McDonald concludes by saying that in all his years of association with Bill McDonald he cannot recall an unkind word from him. He was born and remained a gentleman.

In closing, it might be mentioned that Bill's chief forms of recreation in later years were swimming and cycling. He consistently rode his bicycle to and from the office. With the work day over he was just a boy again, and could be seen pedalling home on his wheel at a terrific pace, with his white hair blowing in the breeze. Then on a warm summer day he would pick up his family and off they would all go for a swim in "the ole swimmin' hole" at Brighton Beach, just to round out another perfect day. As a matter of fact, every day was a perfect day for Bill. That was his recipe for a full life, which he practiced himself and cheerfully offered to others.

It was in the early fall of 1950 that our good friend Bill McDonald was stricken with sickness, later entering the Civic Hospital, where he passed away on October 29th, 1950. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gladys McDonald and two children, Helen and Donald, also three brothers, Walter of Montreal, Fred

of Woodstock, and James of Brockville. The funeral, which was largely attended by friends from all walks of life, was conducted by The Reverend Charles Donald from Southminster United Church, Ottawa, on November 1st, with interment in Beechwood Cemetery.

DEAR DEATH

Dear Death, you love me so you will not wait
Till I am tired of life to call me home.
I know some day your strong and silent arms
Will clasp my soul and throw my dust away,
And I must leave to younger, stouter hearts
The tasks I never started when I should

Some fear your icy, some your warm embrace,
Some fear the fiendish tortures you command,
But most of us are just afraid of you,
Not knowing you have been in love with us.

Perhaps I should be eager for your love,
For you will take me to a wondrous world,
Devoid of pain and hunger, want and fear,
Replete with quiet love and innocence,
Devoid of cavil, hate and false report,
Where I shall never more be hurt at heart

But though you promise me such precious peace,
I shall not rush to meet you nor forsake
This Life which borrowed me a few short years
For loving duties with my fellowmen
Whom Life has likewise borrowed in the cause
Of making all the future more sublime—
That Faith and Service may forever live

Remember, Death, I do not fear your love,
Nor do I fear that when you go with me
Before my Judge that He will scorn my faith.
My Judge is just. My Judge is also kind.
This flesh of mine which often went astray
He will discard; I shall not need it more,
To frost or fire I care not—but my soul—
This atom that is me—He'll welcome home,
Forgiving and forgiving even me.

W. S. McDONALD

January, 1950

Rutherford Memorial Scholarships

The need for a fitting memorial to Lord Rutherford of Nelson, greatest experimental physicist of his generation, has been keenly felt ever since his untimely death. Born in New Zealand, Rutherford as a young man assumed—and for forty years maintained—an unquestioned leadership in the solution of the most fundamental problems of nuclear physics. During life he received the highest available honours, and after he had passed away his ashes were placed with the Great in Westminster Abbey.

The turning point in his life, Rutherford often said, came with the scholarships which brought encouragement and the opportunity to get established in physical research. Once he had arrived at the front line of physics, his unerring insight detected the real problems which he proceeded immediately to solve in the most simple and direct manner. With the above facts in mind, a Committee of the Royal Society appointed for the purpose, and containing members from all parts of the British Commonwealth, has agreed that Rutherford Memorial Scholarships to exceptionally worthy young men most likely to follow in his footsteps would serve as the most suitable perpetual and living memorial to Ernest Rutherford and his immortal achievements. These Scholarships, tenable for three years, will be awarded to selected post-graduate students within the British Commonwealth for research in an approved institution in some part of the Commonwealth other than that in which the candidate received his early training.

The stimulus which he gave to serious scientific investigation in this country has proved of incalculable benefit, and Canadians may be expected to welcome heartily the opportunity partially to repay our debt to Rutherford. As Macdonald Professor of Physics in McGill University he disclosed the true character of natural radioactivity and the disintegration of the atom (Nobel Prize); in Manchester he demonstrated the existence of a positively charged and relatively heavy nucleus at the centre of each atom; at Cambridge he first used the high energy particles of natural radioactivity to bombard nitrogen and change it into oxygen—first transmutation of the elements by the will of man; here also he was directly responsible for the first artificial splitting of the lithium atom with release of an unmatched proportion of energy. Not in our lifetime may we hope to encounter a like opportunity to honour the memory of so distinguished a member of the British Commonwealth.

The appeal for funds for a permanent endowment of Rutherford Scholarships is being launched this month by the Royal Society of London. This has received the unanimous approval of The Royal Society of Canada and we have appointed a Rutherford Memorial Committee to direct the appeal in this country. While a later opportunity will be provided for those who wish to spread large contribu-

Dr. H. Grayson-Smith, University of Alberta, is representing Alberta on the committee to organize the campaign for the Rutherford Memorial Scholarships in Canada.

tions over a period of years, it is felt that many thousands will wish to make an immediate response. Please make your cheque payable to The Royal Society of Canada, write "Rutherford Memorial" on the margin and mail to Dr. L. E. Howlett, Honorary Treasurer, The Royal Society of Canada, National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, Ont. It will be readily understood that a very large number of small contributions would in themselves constitute an honour of a very desirable character.

J. J. O'NEILL, *President*,
The Royal Society of Canada

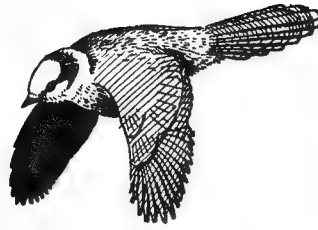
RETROSPECT

Bright red flags for Courage,
Purest white for Peace,
Monday's wash is blowing
Underneath the trees.

Strident voices bickering
As the waters blend
Tells the same old story—
Nations' shattered end.

Children on the sand-lot
Building everywhere,
Stormy winds demolish
What was fashioned there.

R. B. FORSYTH,
Box 1045,
Victoria, B.C.



Open Letter to Whiskeyjack . . .

Dear Jack:

We are a bit short of space in this issue, but we want you to know that the FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY miss you.

And just to prove it here is a choice titbit from Canada to liven up your present English diet: during the last few months there has been quite a stir in our little association here at home and the treasury looks much more encouraging than it did when you left. You see, we don't want to let you down.

We hope you are picking up an abundance of intellectual crumbs along the English wayside, but don't let anyone entice you into a cage and bang the door. Alberta trails need you back.

So come soon!

—THE EDITOR.



the chipmunk

At the time of writing, the holiday season is just over. This Christmas a four-year-old chipmunk began to have doubts about the reality of Santa Claus and, on receiving an honest answer to a question, was serious for a moment, then brightened — "But it's a lot of fun, isn't it?" It is a lot of fun, whether you're four or forty, and we hope all **New Trail** readers had a very jolly time indeed.

Christmas activities on the campus were too many for Chipmunk to tell. Among the highlights, however, was a concert of Christmas music given on Sunday afternoon, December 10, by the Mixed Chorus and the Symphony Orchestra. The large audience, which filled the mixed lounge of the Students' Union Building and overflowed into the hallway, joined in the beloved songs and carols of Christmas time.

Also in the Christmas vein was a lecture and organ recital featuring the work of Johann Sebastian Bach. The recital was presented by Professor L. H. Nichols at the December meeting of the Philosophical Society.

During Christmas week, December 27 to 31, the Western Regional Conference of the Student Christian Movement was held on the campus. Most of the sessions were held in the new Students' Union Building. About eighty-five delegates attended, among them students from University of British Columbia, and from Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Brandon.

The general theme of the conference was, "What in the world is God doing?" The theme addresses on the topic, "What a Christian believes", were given by Dr. R. C. Chalmers, formerly on the Board of Evangelism and Social

Service of the United Church, and now professor of Theology at St. Andrews' College, Saskatoon. Dr. Ted Scott, S.C.M. secretary at the University of Manitoba, led a seminar on worship; Rev. H. L. Puxley, general secretary of the S.C.M. in Canada, led Bible study on the life of Christ; Mr. John Laurie of Calgary led a group on minorities and gave an evening talk on the Indian problem; Dr. E. J. Thompson of St. Stephen's College led discussions on the university, and Dr. H. B. Collier, of the Department of Biochemistry, spoke on "What can the Christian do for peace?" Other speakers were Miss Helen Burlton, Dr. Cook and Professor Laurence Toombs.

The conference opened with a lively square dance party. Delegates made a tour of the oil fields one evening, and the meeting wound up with a dance on Saturday night. We are told that the conference proved an inspiring experience for all, and the executive expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended to them by all the university authorities.

Most **New Trail** readers will no doubt be familiar by now with the work of the Studio Theatre located in Hut H on the campus. The group chalked up a major success this winter with its splendid production of Molière's "School for Wives". The principal parts were played by Professor Robert Orchard, Lois Enright, Fred Bendle, June Richards, Henry Kreisel and Eric Candy. The production was directed by Professor Orchard with the assistance of Beverly Wilson and Elizabeth Sterling Haynes, costumes were by Gwytha Evans, and costumes, sets and so forth were all made in the Studio Workshop.

Enthusiastic audiences numbered around 1,100 for the ten-day run. We are told that

one ladies' club came by bus from Fort Saskatchewan. Another performance was attended by a very appreciative group of high school students

The Studio Theatre has now taken over all of Hut B, which now houses, in addition to the workshop, the theatre's box office, and a coffee counter where patrons may obtain coffee and light snacks before the play and during intervals

The Theatre's next production, "At My Heart's Core" by Robertson Davies, is scheduled for January 17th to 27th. The play, which takes place during the MacKenzie Rebellion of 1837, is laid in the backwoods of Upper Canada. It is concerned with the efforts of immigrants from England and Northern Ireland to adjust themselves to the ways of the New World and the crudities of pioneer life. Two of the players, Mamie Yonge and Mary Forge, are themselves recently out from Scotland. The cast also includes such well known names as Betty Shaw and Charles Sweetlove, as well as Bernice Dorskind, Tim Byrne, Don Matheson and Jean Keely

The other dramatic event of the past season was a "Shavian Evening", presented by the Drama Society as a tribute to the late George Bernard Shaw. The curtain raiser, a mock melodrama entitled "Passions, Poisons and Petrifications", was given a spirited if uneven performance. However, the main offering, Shaw's wonderful "Androcles and the Lion" was distinguished by some very fine acting. Though the evening, probably through haste in preparation, lacked the polish of the Molière play, it was most timely and enjoyable.

Professor H. G. Glyde, head of the Department of Fine Arts, has recently been made a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Academy. This honor, which is open to outstanding painters, sculptors, architects and engravers, was officially awarded to Professor Glyde at the General Assembly of the Academy in Montreal last November. Candidates are required to

present a work to the National Gallery, to be approved by the Council of the Academy. Mr. Glyde has presented one of his paintings entitled "Canmore".

Mr. Glyde, who has been with the Fine Arts Department since its inception in 1946, is at present directing work on the decoration of the new Rutherford Library. He recently illustrated a collection of three Icelandic sagas, translated by Professor M. H. Scargill of the English Department.

The Extension Department is busy with a number of new ventures as well as courses which have become an established part of its yearly program. The preliminary announcement of the 1951 Banff School of Fine Arts is now out in the form of a booklet available from the Department. A second course in Forest Conservation and Wildlife Management was held at the Banff School before Christmas, as was also a short course in Rural Leadership.

Winter Art Classes are proving popular again this year. The number of classes has been increased and additions have been made to the staff. The opening of the new Painting Division of the Department of Fine Arts has provided more adequate facilities. Community Art Classes, which have been offered for a number of years, have now grown to thirty-one, with an enrollment of nearly five hundred throughout the province.

Regional Workshops in Film Utilization have been offered at various rural points. From January 9 to March 13 a short course in Personal Testing Methods is to be given on the campus.

For those who would like to take advantage of the facilities of the University but who are unable to attend regular daytime classes, the Department offers a series of Evening Classes. These classes cover a wide variety of subjects, including "Choral Leadership", "Commercial Law", "Canadian Economic Problems and Policy", "Interior Decoration", "Conversational French", and "Canada and the World".



» » Alumni Notes « «

'19

Fred Bell is District Agriculturist at Drumheller, where we saw him quite recently. He was busy counting up the numerous prize winners from his district and receiving congratulations over the fact that the new wheat king comes from his area.

'21

Dr. C. W. Banks has moved from New Rochelle, N.Y., to Calgary, where he is associated with the Banks Clinic.

'23

Andrew C. Hnatyshyn has been general superintendent of Century Coals Ltd. in Drumheller, where we saw him quite recently. He has a family of two girls and a boy.

William Paton Campbell this summer stopped in at the alumni office to say hello on his way home to Ottawa from Vancouver. We certainly enjoyed seeing him, and would ask that any graduates coming into the city do the same.

'25

Harry Wilton-Clark has moved from Drumheller to Fernie, B.C.

G. Allen Mail joined the staff of the Communicable Disease Centre of the United States Public Health Service in Charleston as Medical Entomologist in June of 1950. He expects to remain in Charleston for a couple of years. The Mails' address is 901 Wilkie Drive, Charleston 4, West Virginia.

'29

Edward H. Read is practicing law in Drumheller, Alberta.

Dr. A. C. McGugan, medical superintendent at the University Hospital, received a fellowship at the sixteenth annual convocation of the American College of Hospital Administrators at Atlantic City in September.

'30

Ben Comfort has been teaching social studies in the Drumheller High School since 1945. He was formerly navigation and education officer with the R.C.A.F. He has three boys in his family.

'31

J. S. MacDonald has been in Drumheller for nine years. He is employed in the Anderson Drug Store and has a family of two children.

'32

Dr. A. L. Aiello, after doing post graduate work in anaesthesia at Chicago, has established a practice in Drumheller. He has two children.

At the Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons held in Boston last fall, **Dr. M. E. Geissinger**, Edmonton surgeon, was admitted to fellowship in that association. Dr. Geissinger is also a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.

Dr. Morley J. Tuttle has accepted the post of chief of Medical Services at the Colonel Belcher Hospital in Calgary. He will also be consultant for D.V.A. services for Southern Alberta.

'33

W. Royce Craig of Lethbridge was recently appointed to the post of chief engineer of the B.C. Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.

Dr. Dorothy Barnhouse has again taken up residence in Edmonton. She is living at 10215 117 Street.

'34

John Fred Watkin and **Mrs. Watkin (Lucretia Grisdale '37)** are still in Drumheller. Fred is superintendent of the Drumheller School Division and also of the Red Deer Valley Division. There are a boy and a girl in the family.

L. H. Bussard has left Drumheller and is now assistant superintendent of schools in Lethbridge.

'35

J. Grant Armstrong has moved from Ottawa to Willowdale, Ontario, where he is living at 157 Ellerslie Avenue.

'37

The only woman among eighty doctors to be admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in Montreal a short time ago was **Dr. Margaret Hutton '37** of Edmonton.

'38

Dr. Charles Hemmings and **Mrs. Charles Hemmings (Phyllis Jackson)** are living in

Drumheller. There are also in the family Robert, David and Susan.

John A. C. Legate is a provincial tax auditor in B.C. His address is 1972 Robson Street, Vancouver.

Mrs. D. R. B. McArthur (nee **Nancy Smith**) is now living in Edmonton. She was formerly at Trail, B.C.

Dr. Allan A. Gibb, who received the degree Doctor of Education at Stanford last fall, is now teaching in Portland.

We recently received a lovely letter from **Mrs. R. P. Whitfield** (nee **Margaret Humphries**) of Cheney, Washington, telling us of the Whitfield's young son, Thomas Frederick, who was born January 2, 1950. She also writes that her husband got his Doctor of Education degree at Stanford, and is now on the faculty of Eastern Washington College of Education at Cheney. Cheney, she tells us, is just fifteen miles from Spokane and on the most direct route from Spokane to the coast, and the Whitfield's would be delighted to see any Alberta friends who may be driving through.

One of the members of a crew of nine men who died aboard a Lancaster bomber, on a supply mission to Alert, Ellesmere Island outpost, when it crashed was **Flight Lieut. L. M. MacLean**.

'39

John E. Taylor, teacher in the Drumheller High School, was recently married. Mrs. Taylor is the former Jean Goulding of Rose-dale, Alberta.

Evelyn Laughlin is living in Drumheller where we believe she is part owner of a drug store.

Formerly on the faculty of dentistry at the University of Alberta, **Dr. R. A. McEwen** has gone to Atlanta, Georgia, where he has joined the dental faculty of Emory University.

'40

Dr. O. J. Walker Jr. was awarded his Ph.D. at McGill University last fall. He has been employed as a chemist at the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper firm in Quebec City for the past three years.

'41

Burton C. Jenkins is now on the staff of the Field Husbandry Department at the University of Saskatchewan. He was previously at the Experimental Station in Lethbridge.

Dr. N. W. Woywitka and **Mrs. Woywitka** (nee **Frances Gust** '40) moved from Fort William and have taken up residence in Edmonton.

'42

Mrs. W. Huget (nee **Lesley M. Anderson**) is now living in Calgary.

Walter F. Anderson is a chartered accountant in Calgary, where he is living at 1118 Premier Way.

Mrs. Alva Ripley Denney, head of the home economics department of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary, was elected president of the Alberta Home Economics Association at its annual convention held in Olds.

'43

Sheila R. Toshack has obtained her M.A. from Toronto and will soon be moving to Edmonton, where she will be in the new provincial "lab" on the campus.

Mr. B. E. Riedel and Mrs. Riedel and two children have left Edmonton to make their home in London, Ontario. Mr. Riedel is attending the University of Western Ontario.

'46

Mildred Branum is on the high school staff at Drumheller.

Louis Castelli is employed as geophysicist with an oil company in Edmonton.

Mrs. Arthur Davidson (nee **Bessie M. Olive**) is living in High River, Alberta.

W. A. Walker, who received his M.S. at Oregon State College in 1950, is now employed by the Nakat Packing Corporation, the Western Buying Agency for A. & P. Stores.

M. Eileen Kennedy previously with the Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa, is now with the Department of Public Health in Edmonton.

'47

W. Douglas Baines is on the staff of the Civil Engineering Department at Michigan State College.

Dr. K. A. McMurchy and **Dr. R. S. Van Alstine** '50 have won Kellogg Foundation Fellowships enabling them to study in the United States. Dr. McMurchy, who has been on the University dental faculty, has been accepted by Columbia University for a year's graduate study in operative dentistry and anatomy. Dr. Van Alstine has been accepted at the University of

Michigan for a year's graduate study in oral surgery

Mrs. Walter Hair, the former **Ida Worke**, is living at 121 Henderson Avenue, Chilliwack, B C

Graduates of '47 in Illinois are **George P. Semeluk** and **Jack Ryer**. **Mr. Semeluk** is with the Department of Chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago and **Mr. Ryer** is with the Department of Chemistry at Northwestern University in Evanston.

'48

Maria Castelli is now dietitian at the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary

John C. Jensen and **Mrs. Jensen** are now living in Drumheller, where **Mr. Jensen** is superintendent of schools in that town. He came to Drumheller last August after completing post graduate studies at Stout College, Menomine, Wisconsin.

James A. Wylie '50 and **Mrs. Wylie** (nee **Vivian V. Riley '48**) are living in Drumheller, where they have a drug store

Donald B. Black received a research fellowship in Education from the University of Washington. For the past year he has been teaching at the South Turner Valley high school.

A second teaching assistantship at the University of Illinois, Champagne, Illinois, has been awarded to **Arnold Lesk**. **Mr. Lesk** received the same award from the University of Illinois last year. He is working towards his Ph D in electrical engineering.

Edwin W. Yaremco writes that he is employed as an accountant with Sparling-Davis Co Ltd at Redwater. He tells us that the balance of his time is devoted to his wee daughter

Lester R. Melby is on the staff of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Illinois in Urbana

Raymond R. Brown is with the McArdle Cancer Institute at the University of Wisconsin in Madison

Charles A. Petrie is in Korea with the Second Battalion of the Princess Pats Canadian Light Infantry

'49

Mrs. H. A. Grimsrud (nee **Marion Brennan**) is living at Dawson Creek, B C

Mrs. Joy Jakey (nee **Jeanne Drummond**) is supervisor of instruction with the Drumheller School Division No. 30. She is also a housewife with a daughter of 12 to look after.

Runo C. Berglund is with Christian and Kergan, Chartered Accountants in Drumheller.

Richard Bingley left for England, where he will take a two-year post graduate course in electrical engineering at Witton, Birmingham

William J. Brickman received a Canadian Industries Limited fellowship at the University of Alberta. He is now studying for his Master's degree

'50

Sheila I. Gwartney and **Tillie Holowaychuk** are both with the Health Unit in Drumheller

Ira L. Young has been named psychology instructor at Hobart and William Smith Colleges at Geneva, New York.

Gwendolyn Bailey was reported winner of the scholarship award of the University of Alberta hospital W A. She has been accepted at the Margaret Haig hospital in New Jersey for post graduate work.

Allan G. Norem, winner of the Standard Oil of Indiana Fellowship left for Stanford University, where he is continuing study and research. For the past two years he has been employed on research projects concerning aircraft with Dominion Council in Ottawa.

E. A. Conquest, graduate in engineering physics will continue studies at Stanford University. Irrigation engineer, **R. H. Wilde** will take post graduate course at Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Gerald J. Langman has taken up residence at 124 Percy Street in Ottawa

Among scholarship winners at the University of Alberta who are attending British Universities this term are this year's Rhodes Scholar, **Crawford Ferguson '48**, who will study at Oxford; **William Rodney '50** and **Ronald Mulligan '50**, both honors history graduates who won Beaver Club Scholarships last spring. **Rodney** will attend Cambridge University, while **Mulligan** will be at the School of Slavonic Studies at the University of London. Honors chemistry graduate **A. L. Levine '49** will study economic history at the University of London. **Ian M. Nicoll '50**, who received his M A. in political economy, will study at the London School of Economics.

Arts and science graduates who are attending universities in Canada and the United States include: **Marie Spence** '50, classics graduate who is attending Bryn Mawr, **Robert Buck** '49, classics graduate who is taking his Ph.D. at Cincinnati, **George Hardy** '48, honors history graduate who is studying at the University of Toronto, and **Donald Armstrong** '50, honors political economy graduate who is attending McGill University for further economics studies.

Agricultural graduate **Bernard J. Bowlen** '49 is continuing his studies at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Other graduates studying in the United States include **Lloyd Muir Smith** '43, who is studying

at the agricultural college at Davis, California, and **Warren E. Smith** '41, who has been lecturing on field crops at the University of Alberta, has taken leave of absence to study at the University of Nebraska.

Alberta graduates at Oregon State College are **George Varsveld** '47, **Neil Holmes** '43, and **Lorne Shewfelt** '43.

Education graduates studying in the United States are **Richard C. Weldon** '38, studying for his Ph.D. at Berkeley, California, **Carl Saffran**, taking final years of his Ph.D. at University of Colorado, and **Warren S. Bailey** '47, studying for his D.Ed. at Stanford University.

RECENT MARRIAGES

William Rodney '50 and **Helen McGregor** '49.
Harold S. Ragan '50 and Nancy D. Southgate
Willis J. Gibson '44 and Margaret E. Allen
William D. McLeod '48 and Eileen L. Stibbards
Dr. Jack Williams '46 and Helen Quigley.
Jean-Louis Lebel '43 and **Therese M. Barry** '40.
James M. Pritchard '48 and **Elaine Forbes** '48.
John N. Pasochnik '50 and Anne C. Charchuk.
Dr. Samuel S. Hein '48 and Merle A. Phillips.
Robert H. Watson '49 and **Nancy Johnson** '49.
Dr. Merosé Woronuk '47 and Christena MacKay.

Dr. W. Douglas Baines '47 and Aline M. Barrett

Reginald A. Underhill '49 and Mary R. Rice

Dr. W. Stanley Hartroft '41 and Phyllis J. Merritt

Albert J. Church '49 and Margery L. Knaut

Colin Gordon '49 and Frances Margaret Shaw.

Dr. Alan Miller '50 and Margaret L. Deegan

Robert W. Stewart '48 and **Donna M. Cross** '48.

Thomas F. L. Dixon and **Mary H. Beattie** '50.

William J. Cobb and **Margaret L. Willox** '42

William G. B. Gant and **Jean L. Redmond** '50

Wilfred L. Wachnow '50 and Helen Riskin

BIRTHS

DUKE—To **Dr. C. G. Duke** '41 and **Mrs. Duke** (nee **Grace Vickers** '36) on October 18, 1950, a son, Douglas Charles.

WALLACE—To **Dr. J. D. Wallace** '40 and Mrs. Wallace of Wainwright, a son, Harry Cooper, on September 22, 1950.

GORDON—To **Dr. K. M. Gordon** '43 and Mrs. Gordon on October 25, 1950, a daughter, Brenda Jane.

McTAVISH—To **Mr. A. D. McTavish** '36 and **Mrs. McTavish** (nee **Margaret MacDougall** '35) on October 27, a son, Donald William.

DAY—To **Dr. John C. Day** '43 and Mrs. Day, a son, John Reginald, in August, 1950.

BURNHAM—To **Dr. K. A. Burnham** '49 and Mrs. Burnham on September 9, 1950, twin girls, Bonnie and Barbara.

NEWS from the branches

Victoria Branch

We had a grand visit with the Victoria Branch last December. We now know that these Victorians are not just bragging when they talk about the green grass and blooming rose gardens in the winter season.

About thirty alumni gathered at the beautiful home of Dr. W. A. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald, 2835 Beach Drive, Oak Bay. After a short and most agreeable business session we visited and danced and ate.

We made a list at the time of the new officers and put it away so carefully that we have lost it completely. However, we do know that Bob Chard is again the secretary. We'll do our best to get the rest of the slate for the next issue.

Our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Chard for a delightful little dinner party, and we are delighted to hear that J. G. McIntosh is coming to Edmonton on February 17 next to attend the annual Council meeting.

To be perfectly frank, we are all for going back to Victoria again as soon as possible.

Vancouver Branch

We are very happy to have a little news item concerning the Vancouver branch for this issue. We were not able to click with arrangements for a large meeting, but we did enjoy a delightful luncheon with three members of this branch's executive, Dr. Grimson, Miss McRae, and Bruce Sangster.

We are able to pass on the information that the Vancouver branch participated with the alumni of other western universities in a two-day round of festivities during the Christmas week. We haven't yet heard if everyone has now recovered, but at least we have been advised of no casualties.

Drumheller Branch

In November last we donned our woollies, sweaters, mitts, and earmuffs and sallied down to Drumheller.

There we had the opportunity of meeting

just about every alumnus in that centre. It seemed to us that we met just about every worth-while citizen in the place. The nice part of it all was that everyone seemed glad to see us and, believe it or not, invited us cordially to come back again.

We enjoyed the opportunity to talk over plans for a party with the president, J. F. Watkin, and several members of his executive.

Central Alberta Branch

We were very sorry that we had to pass up the invitation we received from this branch to attend their party, which took place early in December in Red Deer.

We have not yet had a full story about this reunion, but if we may judge on the basis of the sort of people we met when we visited this branch earlier in the season, it should have been a good party. We spent a full week poking about Ponoka, Lacombe, Red Deer, Rimbey, Innisfail, Olds and Bowden, and thoroughly enjoyed our visits.

Everyone is deeply grieved to hear of the death by accident of Dr. W. B. Parsons' young son. We should like to join with all alumni in offering to Dr. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons our sincerest sympathy.

Toronto Branch

We were most delighted to have as our guests quite recently Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heath and the little fellow. We had a grand "jaw" about affairs in the Toronto branch over a cup of tea, while Junior explored the amazing intricacies of the Faculty Lounge in the new Students' Union Building. Needless to say, Fred and Jessie were beaming with pride and we are blessed if we blame them.

We learn from them that the Toronto branch is flourishing and that Fred is still the president and that the new secretary is Mrs. Charles E. Stauffer.

The Heaths were kind enough to invite us to visit Toronto in the near future, and we wouldn't be a bit surprised if we accept the invitation.

Winnipeg Branch

Floods and winter cold notwithstanding, the Winnipeggers have kept their branch above the waters.

Dr. Elwood Stringam, who has done such a splendid job as president for the past year, has been replaced by Mr. C. D. Osterland, and the new secretary is Dorothy Grant.

We are all delighted to know that the Albertans are still doing their part to keep Winnipeg on the map.

Montreal Branch

We are delighted to report that one of our newly-revived branches is going "great guns". We hear of meetings, and it seems we are always getting something ready to send to Montreal. That's fine with us. Congratulations to the executive and members of the Montreal branch, and if we accept that invitation from Toronto we'll be seeing them.

Ottawa Branch

It's always nice for us to talk about Ottawa. In case you don't know, we have a family there, and a little weeny granddaughter who, as yet, hasn't quite decided whether she will take Household Economics or Fine Arts at the University of Alberta, 1968 to 1971.

We confess to a sort of secret satisfaction that this branch has done us the honor of

selecting our son, Alex Markle, as its new president. Further, it's pretty nice to know that Son is getting in behind Dad so congratulations to the Ottawa alumni, to Alex and to ourself

The other officers on the new executive are Dr. W. H. Cook, vice-president; Agnes Fleming, secretary; and our old friend George Hartling, former president of the Students' Union, treasurer. If we are not wrong in our guess and by all indications to date, the Ottawa alumni are going to keep George busy working overtime in the evenings on his books

Medicine Hat, Alberta

We are immeasurably encouraged by the way in which the Medicine Hatters are getting their teeth into the affairs of the alumni.

We offer to Mr. Souch, president, and his splendid secretary, J. T. Cuyler, and to all their busy helpers, our congratulations.

We learn that plans are completed for a visit to the city of the new president of the University, Mr. Andrew Stewart. This should be a real occasion, and we confess that we are a bit envious of the president. We have tasted of the hospitality of these people in "The Hat," and we liked its savour. Don't be surprised if you hear of the Alumni Secretary taking off one of these coming spring days for this lovely southern city

DR. NEWTON TO BE PRESIDENT EMERITUS

The Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, at their last meeting, unanimously voted to confer the title of President Emeritus on Dr. Robert Newton, who retired this year from the post of President of the University

In taking this action the Governors paid tribute to Dr. Newton's able and devoted service to the University during the difficult years of the second World War and the even more strenuous years of the post-war period with the greatly increased enrollment due to the influx of veterans to the University and the need for carefully-laid plans for the enlargement of teaching and research facilities on the campus

Dr. Newton now holds the position of Director of the Research Council of Alberta on a part-time basis



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